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PREFACE

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The City Of

BEIRUT

A SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

BY

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1954

INTRODUCTION

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[illegible] operation of the Government Department was asked to suggest questions of interest to his own field, or general questions of interest to economists.* The study was therefore eclectic and multi-purposeful. Members of the Department were aware that no accurate, up-to-date, quantified information existed on the city of Beirut. "Expert" opinion for example, estimated the population of Beirut to be anywhere between [illegible] and 600,000 people.

During the course of the survey it became increasingly apparent that the material was definitely needed by all agencies interested in socio-economic planning. Information has been requested from as diverse agencies as the United Nations, the International Labor Office, the I.B.R.D. Litani project, research fellows from various foundations, private western businessmen interested in investing in Lebanon, etc.

A special word should be said about [illegible] people interviewed. They responded far better than had [illegible] hoped. Their patience and hospitality were seemingly inexhaustible, particularly since personal interviews were, in most, a new and strange experience.

In addition to those already mentioned, thanks are due for their unfailing cooperation to Abdul-Ghani Ayoub, present Director of the Central Office of Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy, Hakem Hamzeddine, head of the section for data collection, and Joseph Ghali, statistician of the Office. Adnan Fachri of the Ministry of Social Affairs was helpful in translation problems with the Ministry. Phoenix Ghazzoussian of the University willingly gave her time for translation problems with the Armenian press. Fuad Sarrouf, Vice President of the University, was of inestimable help in guiding public relations. The newspapers *Le Jour*, *Al-Jaridah*, *L'Orient* and *The Daily Star* helped greatly in publicizing the aims of the study to the public, as did the Lebanese Broadcasting Station.

* Copy of the schedule and instructions to interviewers are found in Appendix.

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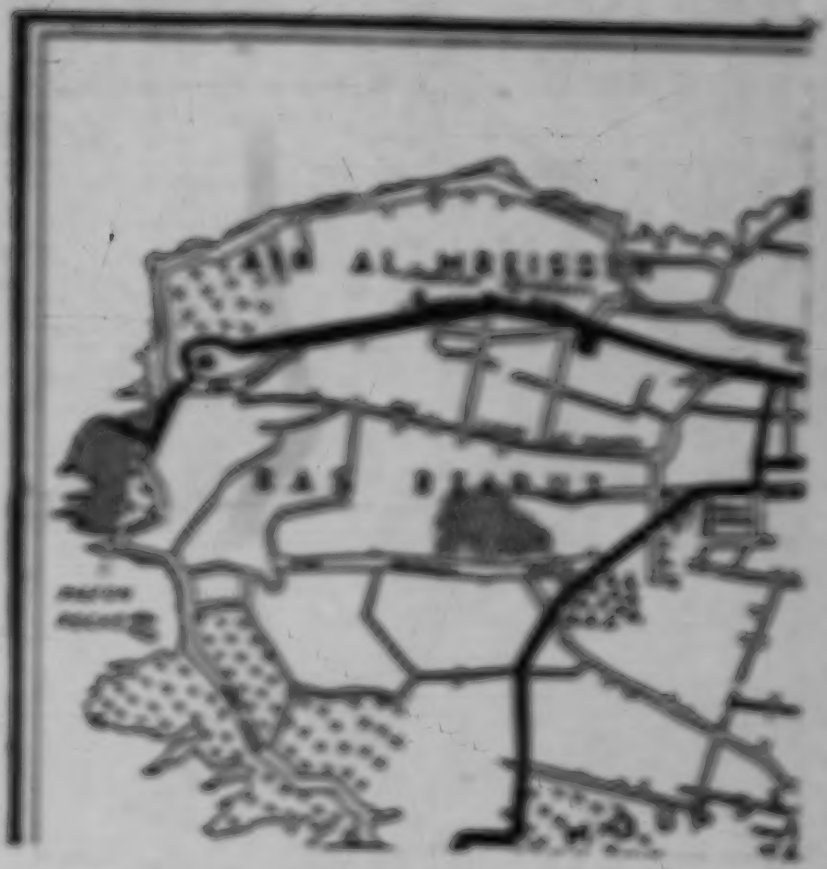
/79 The staff of enumerators was drawn from several sections. As with every study of this nature, they were the indispensable workers. The Ministry of Social Affairs sent fourteen male and nine females. From the Ministry of National Economy there were Nazik Hajj-Ali, Mohsen and Farhat, Nicolas Jabbi, Talib Rabbi, Khalid Ghoniemi, Georges Ignatius, Wadie-el-din Tal and Antranik Tagherian. Beirut College for Women contributed Wadad Fakhreddine, Wadad Sami, Grace Sayegh and Salwa Talhuk. Private school teachers were Wadad Akhoud, Antoinette Bahgoun, Evelyn Jamale, Lydia Sheikhal, Samia Rahbi, Lily Khoury, Mary Nasr and Amale Omar. Finally from the American University student body were the following: Bahe' Abu Lahan, Mona Sabra, Munir Atallah, Leila Faris, Samir Sheikhal, Samir Haj, George Khalaouli, Diana Daris, Raymond Khalil, Grace Saad, Margaret Yakoubs and Ghazi Yakoubs. The office staff included Norma Abu Nasser, Jeanette Aouj, Salwa Badawy, Kamal Hamadi, Fouad Khalidah, Saad Khairat, Nada Sahlia, Nawaa Sahlia, Najwa Shaheen, Samir Shaheeb and Katherine Joseph. Supervising the field and office staff were Nathan Brownsides, Ellen Frank, and Doreen Jennifer. Above all others, the success of the survey was due to Ishayd Abu-Jaoudeh who has worked long and faithfully as head supervisor.

Mr. Stephen Bossert of the United Nations Technical Assistance Program was most helpful with his wide knowledge of housing in Beirut.

The above listed people represent a body of trained research workers on different levels who can be relied upon in future studies. Thus the primary purpose of the study has been fulfilled.

/81 The survey is deliberately limited in the matter of interpretation. The function of this particular volume is to present objective data for the use of all agencies concerned. Deductions and interpretations are left to those who read it.



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PORT
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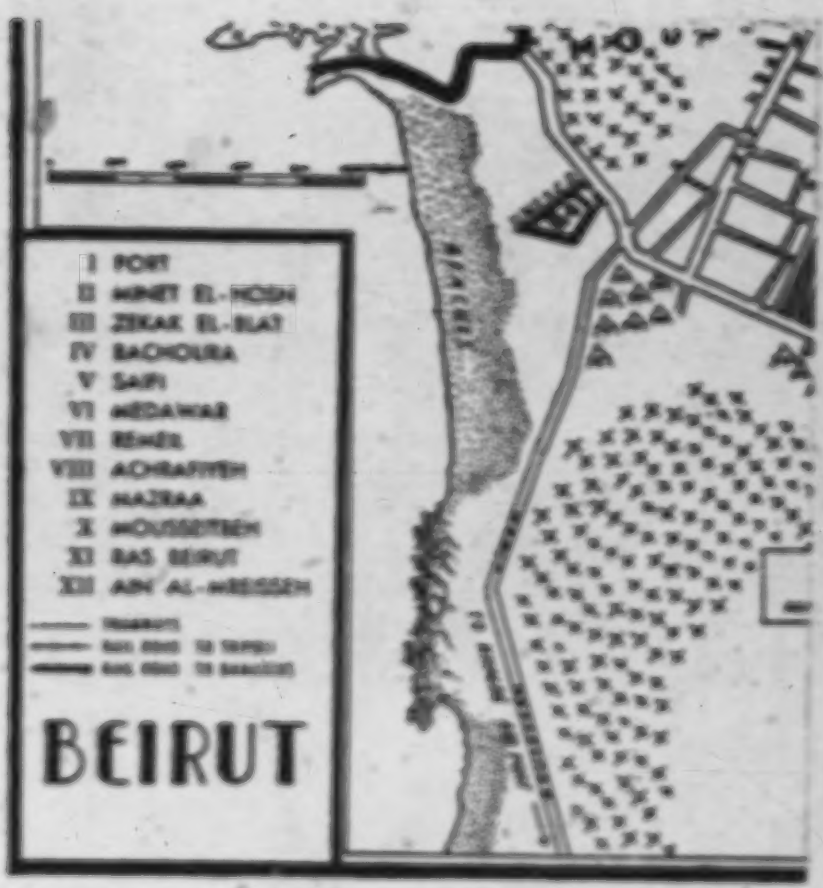
I PORT
II MINET EL-HOSN
III ZEKAK EL-BLAT
IV BACHOURA
V SAIFI
VI MEDAWAR
VII REMEL
VIII ACHRAFIYEH
IX MAZRAA
X MOUSSEITBEH
XI RAS BEIRUT
XII AIN AL-MREISSEH
BEIRUT

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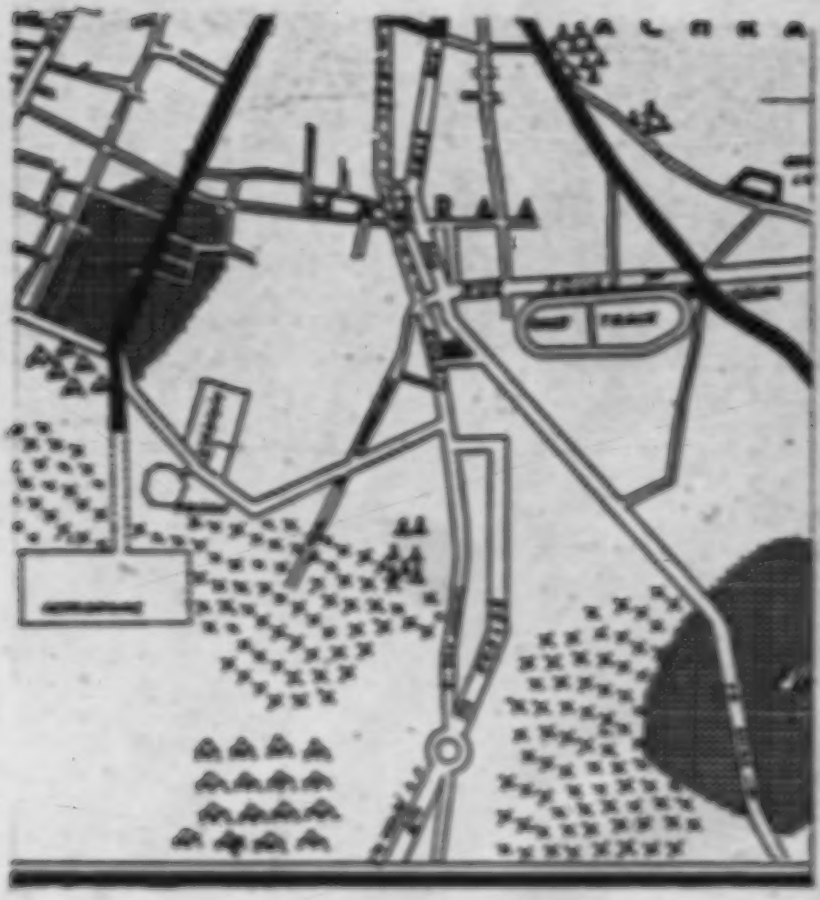

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Warehouses
Wholesale
Business
Hotels, Cafés & Night Clubs
Residential
Slums
Factories
Construction
Beaches
Empty Land
Refugees
Cemeteries
BEIRUT
AIN EL CHERAK

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12: Churchill 5-6 (1952) 1954 ME1 Lebanon ME1

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CHAPTER I

METHODOLOGY

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1.1 In setting up a sampling study, the selection of the frame is of prime importance. Since the Service de Statistique Générale of the Ministry of National Economy wanted an up-to-date map of Beirut it was decided to use workers from the Service to revise the 1942 French map of Beirut. In the morning these workers worked their regular government hours and in the afternoons were paid by the survey. This phase of the work was under the direction of Mr. Assad Nasr, statistical expert attached to the Service at that time (1951). The old map was divided into sixty-eight pieces and workers made corrections as to streets, building placement and height of buildings. When finished, the pieces were reassembled. It was decided not to include suburban Beirut because of the cost. This decision was made with regret because the sociological organization of the metropolis is not confined to arbitrary political units. The non-coverage of Bourj Hammoud and Furn-el-Chebbak was particularly distressing as they constitute sociologically large sections of Beirut, although politically outside the city limits.

1.2 There were two stages in the sample design. A sample of floors was drawn in the first stage from which a sample of families was selected at the second stage. Stratification in the first step was achieved as follows.

The city had been divided by the French into twelve districts. The project further subdivided the districts into blocks which contained no more than 100 buildings and no less than fifty. Each of the buildings was then numbered by district, block and building in the block. All of the buildings were then listed by height with-

p. 1 (B)

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in their respective blocks. As it was believed that the height of building was some indication of economic stratification, buildings were accordingly grouped into one storey, two and three storey, four and five storey and above five storey.

A strictly proportional sample was then drawn by the use of random numbers. That is, in one storey buildings there was only one possible floor in the frame, but in two storey buildings there were, of course, two and so on. The sample was drawn proportionate to the number of floors in each height group. In the same way the number of floors in each block drawn in the sample was proportionate to the total number of floors in the district and the same for the number in the district to the number in the city.

1.2 The second stage was to have the enumerators interview the family on the right as they entered the building selected and the family on the left the next time they interviewed on a floor of the same height. From then on, they were to alternate. If there was only one family on a floor there was no problem.

1.4 A sample of one thousand floors was drawn originally. Since the project had no way of knowing whether a building floor was residential or not, it was decided to select our second thousand so that the proportions of interviews in each block were modified by the field experience on the first thousand. Thus the sample which was to have been obtained in the Port Area was cut drastically as a result of finding in the first thousand interviews that there were practically no residential floors in the area. Then other more heavily residential areas were increased.

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In other words, the first 1000 sample was not modified by the percentage which was residential since those percentages were not available. But after the first 1000 had been interviewed, it was possible to estimate the percentage residential in each district. Accordingly, the percentage of the total interviews for each district was modified to accord with the percentage which was residential in each district.

1.5 The elementary units were husband and wife and children, constituting the natural family as the sampling unit. Complete data were obtained only for husband and wife in order to keep the schedule from becoming too long. The size of the sample was determined by the amount of funds available. The adequacy of the sample, therefore, differed depending upon the questions asked. Sampling errors are shown on each individual table where measurable. Enumerators were hired from the Ministry of National Economy, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Education as well as from the American University, the Beirut College for Women and private-school teachers. All enumerators were required to attend meetings in which the original and successive schedules were analyzed, and interviewing training was given in English and Arabic. Interviewers were sent to the field with one of the sixty-eight sectional maps of Beirut on which were marked the floors in which families were to be interviewed. Instructions for interviewing on each question were printed in English and Arabic. From time to time supplemental instructions were given as the field situation demanded.*

1.6 It should be stated immediately that the project finished with only one breath of suspicion about an enumerator. He was promptly dismissed. A number were tried and found to be inefficient and were reluctantly released and replaced. All in all, the project director was greatly pleased with the entire staff. It is believed that morale was high and a competent group was formed. When morale sagged, the supervisor held parties to release the tensions.

p. 2 (A)

* See Appendix.

Starting with a group of eight, the enumeration staff was increased to twenty-eight, or fourteen teams of two each. Each team was composed of one male and one female and the pairs were changed weekly or biweekly. Using two enumerators for each interview was expensive but realistic. It was necessary to provide a solution for the problem of interviewing Muslim women who could not be interviewed by males. As many of the interviewers were unknown to the project supervisor at the beginning, it was felt necessary to use two at a time in order that they might check each other's accuracy, interpretation of the instructions and honesty. Necessary replacements from time to time made the total number used about fifty.

A weekly meeting was held of all enumerators in which their problems were discussed and policy decisions were made. Fundamental, it is believed, was the weekly analysis of what was being done and the reason for the methodology of sampling. Each enumerator, therefore, not only knew what to do, but also why it was being done in that way.

1.7 Promotions were made from within the ranks exclusively. Supervisors were selected on the basis of performance and background suitability for their positions. Two of the best enumerators were selected as checkers and were dispatched whenever there was a suspicion of irregularity. Without exception these irregularities were found to be technical, not venal.

1.8 The office supervisors received interviews daily and checked them for accuracy, completeness, and internal consistency. Interviewers were instructed to interview only in the late afternoon and early evening, when the family was expected to be home, and before bedtime. Only one interview per day was allowed except in unusual circumstances which the enumerators had to justify. Although it was expensive, it relieved the enumerators from feeling the pressure of producing quantities of schedules which would therefore suffer in quality. Enumerators were also rotated in districts in order to give each a

p. 2(B)

chance at the easy nearby assignments and the more difficult ones on the outskirts of the city.

The interviewers were sent to the field with the revised schedule after the original had been subjected to criticism. About sixty interviews were conducted as a pretest and the schedule revised and corrected in terms of field experience. In all there were four revisions of the first schedule for substance and one for the

order of the questions. The final revision was, therefore, numbered 5 A.

1.9 It is hoped that a second volume containing material on the sociological organization of the city may be forthcoming. There is also considerable cross-tabulation to be done which may offer useful clues as to historic-economic patterns of organization.

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL INFORMATION

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2.1 **Dates of interview. Table 1***

Interviewing started in August of 1952 and continued to July of 1953. The large number of Beirutis who had gone to the mountains in the summer prevented a proportionate number of interviews in August and September. These people were revisited after the summer season ended. From October to November a fairly consistent percentage of people were interviewed except for the decline in December due to the holidays. From March until July, there was a tapering off, with May, June and July devoted to catching people who were hard to find at home.

2.2 **Relation of respondent to head of household. Table 2**

The person interviewed was asked to answer all questions in terms of the head of the family. Some of the incidence of no response occurred when the respondent was not able to answer for the head of the family, such as in economic questions or in opinion questions. The total of responses therefore varies.

About half of the respondents were heads of families (49.65 %). The next largest group was wives of heads of families (37.12 %). Thus, except for 13.26 % of the cases, information came from husband or wife. The others were

* Throughout the report Table Numbers at the heads of pa

people who were adult and sufficiently informed about the household to answer questions satisfactorily.

2.3 The sample and the estimate of the population. Tables 3 & 4

In accordance with the sampling scheme interviewers visited a total of 2200 floors of which 1901 were found to be residential (84 %). By inflating our sample figures, we arrived at a total of 33,003 residential floors out of 40,195.

Tabulations of the number of persons in households in the sample resulted in a mean of 5.76 persons per household, which, multiplied by our number of estimated floors and the mean number of households per floor (1.52), gave the total population figure of 290,020. This figure is subject to a large sampling error and must be considered as an approximation. It is generally below that estimated by "experts", but when it is remembered that the populations of Bourj Hammoud and Furn-el-Cheb'ak suburbs of Beirut are not included in the estimate, because they are outside of political Beirut, the estimate is not too far from probable. Another source of underestimation is the deliberate omission of hotels and pensions. If there is an under-estimate otherwise, it is believed that it lies in the poorest group of shanty dwellers.

ensuing refer to tables in the Appendix.

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12: Churchill 5-5 (1955) 1954 ME1 Lebanon ME1

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CHAPTER 3

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

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The composition of the sample households by sex, age, age at marriage, and number of tenants was tabulated. Chapter five has additional material on nationality and citizenship. Generally there are separate tabulations for the head of household and children; grandchildren, parents, siblings, other family members and servants. The material thus usually covers three generations.

Plural Marriage

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It is particularly interesting that in only two of our sample households were there plural marriages. In one case the man had two wives, and in the other, three. The economics of subsistence militates against plural marriages.

Sex of Members of the Household

3.21 Head of household, Table 5

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The head of the household was defined by the respondents themselves. In nine-tenths of the cases these were male.

3.22 Children of head of household, Table 6

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Fifty-five percent of the children were male. The sex ratio of the first seven children and of the eighth through twelfth children, grouped, are shown in the table. It would appear that there is a significant difference in the incidence of children remaining in the household by sex.

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It is possible that there is a survival differential in favor of male children, but on the other hand, there is also a greater tendency for male children to remain in the household.

p. 6(a)

3.23 **Grandchildren of head of household, Table 7**

Fifty-nine percent of the grandchildren of the heads of households are male. This figure is not significantly different from that of the children of the head of the household.

3.24 **Siblings of head of household, Table 8**

Females predominate slightly in the sample, although the difference is not statistically significant.

3.25 **Other family members in household, Table 9**

There is a significant difference in the sex ratio of other family members in the household which probably reflects the dependency of unattached females. At any rate, sixty-seven percent of this miscellaneous group are female.

3.26 **Servants of household, Table 10**

Servants in Beirut households are overwhelmingly female, constituting as they do about ninety-three percent of the sample of servants.

The incidence of servants living-in is high. Twenty-two percent of the families had at least one servant living with them. The only specialist category which is substantial is that of nurses. Generally, the maid cooks, cleans, and washes.

Age at Marriage of Members of Household

3.31 **Male head of household, Table 11**

The marital status of the male heads of household shows that only eight percent had not married. The modal interval for age at last

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THE MODAL INTERVAL FOR AGE AT LAST

582 marriage is between twenty-six and thirty. Over half of the sample married between twenty-one and thirty. The incidence of child marriage is quite low (.3 %) while only one-tenth delayed marriage until thirty-six or later.

3.32 Female head of household and wife of household head. Table 12

[574] When it comes to age at marriage, we find a considerable difference for women as compared to men. Only one percent are unmarried compared to eight percent of the men. Marriage occurred earlier, with eighteen percent married at the age of fifteen or younger compared to the men's three-tenths of one percent. The modal age of marriage is in the interval sixteen to twenty (45 %) and the second highest frequency is twenty-one to twenty-five (22 %). By the age of twenty-five, then, eighty-five percent of the female household heads and wives of heads were married.

Far fewer than among the men marry at thirty-six or over (.8 %).

3.33 Children of head of household. Table 13

582 Surprisingly, over ninety-seven percent of the children residing in the sample households are unmarried. This figure probably reflects the influence of urbanization. In addition, it is a symptom of a tendency to set up individual households when married. Of those 584 who are married, the modal age is between twenty-one and twenty-five.

The detailed breakdown of age at marriage for the first seven children and for the eighth through twelfth child, grouped, are shown in the table.

3.34 Father of head of household. Table 14

582 There were just twenty-five fathers of 582 heads of household in the sample, while there were two hundred and thirty-one mothers. This discrepancy is accounted for by the presumed greater incidence of widows, based on our knowledge of the age difference between men and women at marriage, and also by the grea-

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ter life span of females. About thirty-two per-
cent married at the age of twenty or under.

3.35 Mother of head of household, Table 15

The same sex difference as with the head of the household and his spouse in age at marriage occurs. Over seventy-two percent of the mothers of heads of households were married by the age of twenty.

3.36 Father-in-law and mother-in-law of head of household, Tables 16, 17

There were many less fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law of heads of household in residence than of fathers and mothers. The presumption is that parents go with their male children, if possible. Other values are not significant, but are shown for completeness.

3.37 Grandchildren of head of household, Table 18

A total of two hundred and twelve grandchildren were tabulated in the sample in ninety-one families; or roughly one in twenty households had grandchildren living with them. Ninety-one families had at least one child living with them, while two families had as many as eight. Of these, only one is married.

3.38 Siblings of head of household, Table 19

A tendency towards extended family living is seen in the incidence of siblings living with the head of the household. There were three hundred and fifty-eight siblings living with one hundred and ninety-four families in ten percent of the sample. Over eighty-six percent were unmarried.

3.39 Other family members in household, Table 20

There were two hundred and eighty-eight miscellaneous family members living in the sample households, or in about fifteen percent. The most significant figure, again, is that fifty-five percent are unmarried.

3.39.1 Servants of household, Table 21

The great majority of servants are un-

married (80 %). Many of these continue in service until marriage and are then replaced by younger unmarried girls.

Age Distribution

3.40 **Population pyramid. Chart I**

The population pyramid as indicated in the sample seems to show a fairly normal distribution of ages with the exception of a bulge in the female group between sixteen and twenty. The lowest level bracket (0-5) covers a span of six years. This was done deliberately to compensate for the fact that the 1952 interviews covered the period between August and December, while the 1953 interviews were only from January to July. Therefore, the youngest age group was collected in parts of two calendar years, but covers only one full year.

3.42 **Male head of household and wife of household head or female head of household. Table II**

The average age of male heads of households is forty-five. This is to be compared to the average of their wives and female heads of households which is almost thirty-nine. Interestingly enough, the modal age for both sexes falls in the same interval of 35-40. However, there is a decided tendency to marry younger among the women. By the time they reach the modal age only forty percent of the males as compared to fifty-eight percent of the females are married.

3.43 **Birthdates by post mandate, mandate or pre-mandate years.**

Birthdates of household members were tabulated in three groups, those who were born after the mandate, those born during the mandate, and those born before. The purpose of this tabulation is to indicate to what extent household members were exposed to mandate rule with all that that implies in cultural conditioning.

3.44 **Male head of household. Table III**

Of the male heads of household, about

eighty-five percent were born prior to the mandate, the remainder during the mandate.

3.45 Female head of household and wife of household head, Table 26

As in case of men, the women heads of households and wives of household heads were in great majority born before 1922 (70 %). However, thirty percent compared to fifteen percent for the men, were born during the mandate.

3.46 Children of head of household, Table 28

The majority of the children of the heads of households, unlike their parents, were born during the mandate years (64 %). Only a few were born before the mandate. As might be expected, a detailed breakdown of the children from the first to the twelfth indicates a shift from the pre-mandate and mandate birth years to post mandate time. Thus for the sixth through twelfth children a majority have been born under the Republic.

3.47 Father and mother and father-in-law and mother-in-law of head of household, Tables 26, 27, 28, 29

Both fathers and mothers of heads of households as well as fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law all dated back to before the mandate.

3.48 Grandchildren of head of household, Table 30

Over three-quarters of the grandchildren of heads of households have been born since the mandate rule ended.

3.49 Siblings of head of household, Table 31

It is interesting to note that the siblings of the heads of households have a majority born during the mandate years, unlike the heads of households themselves. This is to be expected inasmuch as the oldest boy in the normal heir to the position of head of household upon the the death of the father.

p. 7(b)

3.69.1 Other family members, Table 32

As with siblings, other family members tend to be a younger group than the heads of households with almost two-thirds being born during the mandate.

3.69.2 Servants of household, Table 33

Of all the household dwellers, the servant group has a larger percentage born during the mandate than any other. Almost four-fifths fall into this group.

3.03.3 Tenants, Tables 34, 35

To investigate the amount of crowding, respondents were asked if they had any tenants living in the same apartment. In only seven percent of the cases was there an affirmative answer. These people were asked if the tenant were part of the household consumption unit. One-third indicated that they were. It is estimated that in the population there are about 7,000 tenants.

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CHAPTER 4

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EDUCATION

Education of Members of Household

4.2 Household Head

4.21 Number of years attended school. Table 36

871 Educational information was secured for the head of the household and the spouse as well as for their children.

The head of the household had a mean education, in terms of years of school attendance, of 6.1. The modal group had between five and eight years of schooling. Almost one in five had no formal education. In the upper schooling group (baccalaureate or above in terms of years of attendance) we find about thirteen percent.

4.22 Type of school attended. Table 37

Of those with formal education, over ninety percent of those responding had received it from private schools. This particular phenomenon is characteristic of Beirut but not of the school system in general in Lebanon. It represents an amazing concentration of private education in one city, mostly affiliated with religious groups.

4.23 Country of school attended. Table 38

Almost three quarters of the heads of households were educated in Lebanon. Another three percent were educated both in Lebanon and at least one other Arab country. Turkey contributed a substantial amount of education to Armenians and some Arabs (8 %). About one in ten were educated in another Arab country solely. Other categories were negligible.

• The trend started, however, with the arrival of British
•• Unfortunately, the conglomerate of the various possible Turkish were not known to the survey until recently.

p. 9(B)

4.24 **Languages spoken, Table 39**

191 The proficiency of household heads in languages was investigated for the major languages spoken in Beirut. Nine out of ten speak Arabic. The largest incidence of a foreign language spoken was French (42 %) with English next (22 %). The former of course reflects the mandate and other historical connections with French culture as well as the fact that French is the second official language, while the latter is part of a trend detectable very easily in Beirut with the great influx of Americans since the war.* Turkish is the fourth most significant language reflecting the old Ottoman Empire for Arabs and the bilingual speech of the Armenian refugees. Armenian itself is the next largest language group. No other languages have numerical significance.

4.25 **Languages read, Table 40**

191 As was expected a much smaller group
212 (67 %) of household heads read Arabic. The difference between speaking and reading of French and English is negligible. Private schools in both languages insist on training students in the language of the sponsoring country as well as Arabic. Indeed, many native born and bred Beiruti Arabs read French more fluently than Arabic. The drop in the reading of Turkish is still more spectacular, but Armenians seem to have learned both to speak and read the language.**

4.26 **Languages written, Table 41**

There is no significant difference between the reading and writing of any of the languages recorded in the survey for heads of households.

* during the war.
** of Arabic, Armenian, Greek and Western script vis-a-vis

p. 9(c)

R: Churchill 8-6 (1982) 1964 MI1 Lebanon MI1

Wife of Household Head or Female Household Head

4.31 Number of years attended school, Table 42

871 The amount of schooling of spouses of heads of households is less than of the household heads. Almost forty percent have had no formal education. The mean schooling in years is 3.9, but interestingly, of those who have been to school, there is a somewhat higher average amount of schooling for the spouses.

In higher education (baccalaureate or higher) there are about four percent of the sample, indicating again the cultural belief in the greater economic utility of educating men. This is part of the oft expressed attitude that educating women is expensive and the benefits go to her husband, not her own family.

4.32 Type of school attended, Table 43

As with household heads, for those responding among the spouses, nine-tenths went to private schools while an additional small group went to both private and public schools.

4.33 Country of school attended, Table 44

Almost three-quarters of the women also were educated in Lebanon only. In general the pattern of schooling by type of school attended is like that of the household head.

4.34 Languages spoken, Table 45

191 Less spouses speak Arabic, probably due to the fact that for foreigners there is less need among women to speak the language of the country than there is for the bread winner. The order of secondary languages is again French, English, Turkish and Armenian. One peculiar difference lies in the larger proportion of men than women who speak both Turkish and Armenian.

4.35 Languages read, Table 46

191 212 Literacy is lower among spouses than household heads with over a third of the spou-

p. 10(A)

12: Churchill 5-5 (1988) 1854 ME1 Lebanon ME1

191 212 ses illiterate. Fewer women read in each language category which is statistically significant.

Those not reading correlate closely with the percentage of those who have not attended school.

4.36 **Languages written, Table 47**

As with the men there is no substantial difference in the ability to read and to write any of the languages recorded.

The fact that spoken language is the most common, then reading and last writing holds up in Beirut. The difference between reading and writing is not significant but accords with expectations.

Children of Head of Household

871 A special type of table has been constructed for the children of heads of households which shows the relationships between age and years of schooling for children now in school and now out of school. The tables are broken down by sex and are also shown with sexes grouped together.

4.41 **Male children now not in school, Table 48**

In the sample there were 1674 male children of heads of households who are now not in school. Of these thirty-two percent were below school age which was arbitrarily set at six or less. Another fifty-four percent were above school age. Here again it was necessary to set an arbitrary age. It was set at sixteen which is probably too high in terms of the actual situation. This leaves a group of male children of school age now not in school of fourteen percent.

4.42 **Female children now not in school, Table 49**

There were 1243 female children now not in school. Some thirty-eight percent were below school age and forty percent above school age. There was a residue of twenty-one percent who are of school age but not in school. These

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771

figures indicate a continuing differential in the education of boys and girls but shows a narrowing of this difference also.

4.43 Total children now in school. Tables 51, 52, 53

1258 male children in school were in the sample. There were also 998 female children. For some reason the age distribution of those

13: Churchill S-5 (1952) 1954 ME1 Lebanon ME1

871 children who are in school is normal while for those not in school, there is a decided dip in the incidence of children between five and fourteen.

It was thought useful to show these six tables in such detail because of the enormous significance of the training of Beirut youngsters for the prosperity and progress of the city.

p. 11 (B)

12: Churchill S-5 (1952) 1954 ME1 Lebanon ME1

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CHAPTER 5

MOBILITY

12: Churchill S-6 (1962) 1964 ME1 Lebanon ME1

Household Head

5.1 Birthplace of head of household. Table 54

166 The schedule included various items which were designed to give some insight into family mobility both intra and inter-state. The question on birthplace of the head of the household revealed that sixty-nine percent of our sample were born in Lebanon. (For purposes of the survey, urban Lebanon was defined as Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon, Zahleh, Baalbeck, Tyre and
167 Aley. All others were considered rural.) The great majority of the remainder came from Syria (7%), Palestine (5%) and Turkey (12%). Since interviewers were instructed to fill in the question in present political units, it is noteworthy that the Turkish figure consists almost entirely of Armenians as can be seen by comparison with the Languages Spoken table.* Only about three percent are from western countries.

5.11 Citizenship of head of household, Table 55

162 The permanency of residents is compli-
167 cated by the fact that only eighty-four percent claim to be citizens of the Republic. This is particularly interesting as Lebanon is almost always thought of as a country which sends out emigrants rather than receives them.

Birthplace of Household Members Other than Male Head

5.21 Birthplace of father and mother of head of household, Tables 56, 57

166 The birthplace of fathers of the heads of

* See Table 39 & 45

p. 12(A)

166 households shows a similar pattern of origin with a comparatively larger percentage coming from urban Lebanon. These figures, so far, remain unexplained as do figures indicating that thirty-seven percent of the sample claim mothers' origin in urban Lebanon as compared to thirty percent in rural regions. The trend to the city is there, but it does not seem to be solely a one way process. As in the case of mothers and fathers of heads of households so in heads of households and their spouses. A larger percentage of women seem to be city originated.

5.22 Children and grandchildren of head of household. Tables 58, 59

As might be expected, the percentage of native born Lebanese among the children is considerably higher than for the heads of households and their parents. Among grandchildren the native born figure includes over nine-tenths of the group. Similarly, there is a trend toward urban birth among the children which reaches its peak among grandchildren. A detailed breakdown of the children of the heads of households is shown in the table.

5.23 Female head of household or wife of household head. Table 60

166 167 About the same percent of women as men are Lebanese by birth and approximately the same numbers are urban or rural in origin, the women being slightly more urban. The difference is not statistically significant. Similar proportions hold for origin in other Arab countries and in Turkey. These figures are for women

12: Churchill S-5 (1952) 1964 MEI Lebanon 8of7

heads of households and wives of household heads.

5.24 **Other members of household. Tables 61, 62, 63, 64, 65**

The birthplaces of other members of the household show no significant difference from the figures for the heads of households except where the sample is inadequate for accurate analysis. The tables are included for father-in-law, mother-in-law, siblings, other family members, and servants.

5.3 **Number of children away from home. Table 66**

The number of children away from home is rather small with less than one quarter of the sample so reporting. Since no qualification as to age was made, these are presumably children who have moved away for occupational reasons or have married and left the family.

5.41 **Length of time at present address. Table 67**

For an urban area, the length of time at which our sample households have resided at their present addresses is rather surprising. About forty-three percent of the sample have not moved for more than ten years. It is believed that the reason for this lack of mobility is the Rent Control Law. This law has been in operation for thirteen years (Dec. 28, 1940) and may have kept people relatively immobile. The Rent Control Law does not allow the raising of rents for a tenant already in residence, but does allow an increase for new tenants. Subsequent rent control laws have also had considerable influence. An indication that this is the proper hypothesis lies in the fact that our next biggest group lies in the interval of those who have been at the same address between one and three years. If it were disinclination to move rather than the Rent Control Law it would appear that the least frequency would have been in the category of less than one year with increasing frequencies as the time lengthened. Once having lost the benefits of rent control, the population of Beirut seems to be fairly mobile.

p. 13 (A)

5.42 Previous location of household, Table 68

591 The largest frequency of locations of previous households is in Beirut with over eighty-one percent of our sample so reporting. The belief that a large part of Beirut citizens have come from rural areas to the city fairly recently does not seem to hold true, with only approximately eight percent of the sample in this category. [167] A good part of the five and eight-tenths percent of the sample from other Arab states probably are accounted for by refugees from Palestine.

5.43 Length of time at previous address, Table 69

Here again the largest group, thirty-two percent were in residence at their previous addresses for more than ten years and the second highest incidence is between one and three years. The no answer category refers to those who had no previous address as well as those who were unable to recall.

5.44 Number of times moved in last ten years, Table 70

Forty-four percent of the sample had not moved at all in the last ten years, which conforms with the roughly forty-three percent who claim to have been in residence in their present household for more than ten years. These comparative figures constitute one of our checks for internal consistency. Of those who had moved, our largest frequency, twenty-eight percent, reported that they had moved only once, while our most mobile group, those who had moved more than six times in the past ten years, constitute slightly over one percent.

5.5 Reasons for moving to Beirut, Table 71

166 Of those who had moved to Beirut, the largest group (61 %), had moved for economic reasons, while the second largest category (22 %) moved for political reasons. The two together constituted eighty-three percent. The respondents were asked what their reasons for moving to Beirut were. Their free responses

12: Churchill S-5 (1958) 1964 MEI Lebanon MEI

166 were classified into the six categories in the headquarters office. It would be interesting to find out the reasons why they stay in Beirut. It is presumed that the fourth category, namely, they like it better, would be a relatively high category, considering the well-known attractions of metropolitan living as compared to rural living in other countries.

5.61 Incidence of summer migration to villages, Table 72

528 221 One of the best known phenomena of residents in Beirut is the tendency on the part of those who can afford it to return to the villages during the summer months, particularly mountain villages.

It may be seen in the Table that about one-third of the sample return to villages during the summer. It would be interesting for further study to find out what proportion returns to escape the heat of the coast and what proportion returns for economic reasons, either to reap the benefit of the summer harvest or to engage in service occupations for the summer vacationists.

5.62 Month of migration to village, Table 73

Those who do return to the village in the summer were asked what month they usually returned. It may be seen from the table that the exodus gets under way to the tune of one-third

p. 14(A)

* See Table 71 — Reasons for moving to Beirut.

** See Table 72 — Summer migration to village.

528 of the sample in June and rises to a peak with
221 about one-half of the sample in July, with the rest, who are unable to make it earlier, leaving in August.

5.63 **Month of return to Beirut from village. Table 74**

As the Beirutis go early, so they return late to Beirut from the village. About four-fifths of the sample returned to the pleasant fall climate in October. City institutions are geared to this return. For example, the schools do not open until October. A few, fifteen percent, returned in September - probably as late as possible in the month, while only a fraction, four percent, returned in July or August.

5.7 **Place of residence considered home. Table 75**

591 Overwhelmingly Beiruti residents considered their home to be in Beirut. This result is particularly surprising in view of the well-known verbal tendencies of Beirutis to identify themselves with their village of origin. Evidently this feeling for the village is more verbal than actual, a conclusion which, however, is in accordance with the attractions of cities as noted in other places.* Other indications, however, are that the village is still highly attractive, especially in the summer.** Perhaps the safest conclusion would be that the Beirutis are schizo-local.

p. 14 (B)

12: Churchill 5-6 (1918) 1934 MEI Lebanon MEI

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CHAPTER 6

OCCUPATIONS

p. 15(A)

6.1 Occupations of heads of households, Table 76

463 People work in Beirut at occupations which range from the modern technically trained experts to porters who astound new arrivals with their ability to carry huge loads over long distances both horizontal and vertical. These occupations have been grouped in categories in the table.

125[a] Classification of occupations represented one of the most difficult aspects of the survey. No suitable index was available. The special situation of Beirut made western and eastern categorizations invalid. A tentative categorization was made on the basis of eclectic knowledge of the city. Coding was done on several hundred cases. At the end of this time a conference was called of the three coders and the director and assistants. Coders had taken notes on occupations which were relatively frequent but which did not fit the established categories. A final draft agreed upon by all personnel involved was decided upon and interviews were recoded. Seventeen broad categories of occupations were finally established. It must be remembered that our study was limited to the *heads of families only* in respect to occupations.

It was decided not to publish sub-categories, because the samples of almost all of them were so small that they would have led almost inevitably to misinterpretation even with cautions given about their lack of statistical reliability.

125[a] 463 Professional and semi-professional occupations

Professional people were considered to be

p. 45(6)

the following: accountants, college teachers and upper administrative officers, dentists, engineers, lawyers, nurses, newspaper publishers, editorial writers, reporters, surveyors, clergymen and school teachers. The range of income of these groups was large as was the amount of training undergone.

Managers, officials, large businessmen and renters

There was considerable difficulty in forming this category, but in general it is meant to include an upper-class group which has general power and influence in the city, either from high-ranking official position or because of position in the business world. It formed the largest group, other than miscellaneous, with almost twelve percent of the total sample. Of these, almost half were large merchants as might be expected in a city which depends on commerce for its existence. This is a much larger group of this type than would be found in most cities.

One reason for the size of this category is that Beirut is a capital city and therefore would have an inordinate amount of public officials. Another reason is that the attractions of a metropolis lure people of wealth.

Small businessmen

Almost equally as large as the managers etc., category, is the group of small businessmen. The largest percentage of these are small retail owners. As a group, they represent marginal enterprises which fill small niches in the economy. They are very often such small spe-

p. 15(c)

4L3 4M3 values that western entrepreneurs of similar class status would be appalled. A small grocery store, for example, might have a stock and worth more than one thousand Lebanese pounds. It would consist of items turning over rapidly, such as cigarettes, which would be in good supply, and probably some canned goods which present a sales turnover of once a year. There would be no breadth to the inventory. Indeed, one of the commonest replies in these stores, and even in much larger ones, is that they will get an item requested later that day, or tomorrow, or next week.

On a shoemaker and repair man may have a shop two meters by five meters in which he operates by daily purchases of leather or purchases to meet yesterday's demand, so that there is no inventory whatsoever other than a little equipment.

Other small entrepreneurs make their livings variously in such business as small restaurants. These are mainly coffee houses for gossip and the accompanying group interactions.

Clerical

4L3 Under the heading of clerical, we included bookkeepers, agents usually representing foreign firms, messengers, secretaries, (a term locally used to include both stenographers and secretaries in the western sense) and telephone operators. They constitute slightly over six percent of the sample, which is remarkably small for a city.

Sales and kindred occupations

4L3 4M1 The next category, sales and kindred occupations, was subdivided into commission agents, peddlers, and salesmen. The peddlers are a particularly large group. They are typically small in their operations, hawking vegetables, fruit, soft drinks, and miscellaneous gadgets through the streets of the town. They, perhaps, should have been included among the small businessmen, but it was felt that even with the relative size of many businesses, the peddlers

p. 16(A)

were too small to be thought of in this category. They represent almost six percent of the sample.

Personal services

The category "personal services" was composed of the sub-groups, barbers, cooks, customs releasers, waiters, servants and miscellaneous occupations of similar calibre. Customs releasers, of whom seven were interviewed, is an occupation which would not have been thought of in most indexes of occupations, but constituted a significant part of our personal services sample category. Their occupation involves dealing with the customs officials as a service which relieves travellers and businessmen from the tedious procedures of customs.

Only twelve servants were found in the sample. This figure is misleading unless it is remembered that the servants are primarily women or young girls and they are not heads of families. The incidence of servants is better represented in the household composition chapter. The group accounts for over five percent of the sample.

Protective services

Protective services include policemen, firemen, gendarmes, guardians and soldiers. Firemen are not a significant part of the protective services, because a stone and concrete city has little call for their services. The biggest group is that of policemen and gendarmes. A surprisingly large number of soldiers were interviewed, considering the small military establishment in Lebanon. The entire category was only slightly over four percent.

Agricultural occupations and fishing

Agricultural workers are sub-divided into the workers proper who do not own land and owners who work on their land. Shepherds and fishermen were also included. It is interesting to note that, for a seaboard city, more shepherds were found than fishermen, although this is probably an accident of sampling. However, fishing is less of an occupation than might be supposed since fish are in short supply near the

#63 224 city and are very expensive as a result. Otherwise the sample is small as might be expected in a city.

Processors of food and other agricultural products

#63 The category of processing of food and agricultural products includes such sub-groups as bakers, meat cutters, and those engaged in tobacco and textile manufacturing. About three percent of the sample are in this category.

Clothing fabricators

Those who are engaged in the fabrication of finished clothing include such sub-groups as dressmakers, knitters and tailors. They represent almost five percent of the sample.

Fabricated wood and wood products

#63 336 Sub-groups include carpenters, paper-manufacturing employees, and others engaged in final processing of wood products. Carpenters were included in this category rather than in the construction industry, since the use of wood in almost negligible in the construction industry. Indeed, almost nothing but doors are made of wood. The principal work of carpenters is in building furniture and cabinets. They almost invariably work out of small shops. The group includes less than three percent of the sample.

Printing

#63 Less than half of one percent of the sample were engaged in the printing trade. This is probably an underestimate.

Potters and allied trades

About one percent of the sample was engaged in the making of pottery and the fabrication of other stone and clay products.

Metal working

Metal working occupations were sub-divided into blacksmiths, jewelers, machinists, and tinkers. Jewelers are primarily gold and silver craftsmen which accounts for their inclusion in

963 this category. Almost four percent of the sample falls into this group.

Construction workers

Construction workers include masons, painters, plasterers, plumbers, tile setters and electricians. Of course, some of the electricians are working in servicing of electrical appliances rather than in construction. The plumber is usually also a tinker and sells electrical gadgets. More than three percent of the sample falls into this category.

[334]

Transportation

The largest single sub-category of transportation workers is the auto driver. The next biggest group is porters. These porters do miscellaneous carrying jobs for persons and firms who find human labour power cheaper than mechanical transport or whose volume of deliveries is not sufficient to hire porters full time. Other sub-groups are longshoremen, motormen, truckmen, and motor vehicle sales and service. Longshoremen (lumber) are a significant subgroup as befits such an important port and transit center as Detroit. The entire group is our fourth largest category constituting almost eight percent of the sample.

Miscellaneous

The miscellaneous occupational group represents over eighteen percent of the total sample, but is relatively insignificant when it is realized that of the eighteen percent, thirty percent were housewives, another thirty percent were retired or ill, and over twenty-six percent were unemployed.

4.2 Length of time at last job. Table IV

464 Respondents were asked how long they had worked at the job before their present one. Almost forty-two percent had never worked at another job while the modal group of those who had had other jobs was between ten and twenty years. This seems to be high stability of employment.

p. 17(a)

6.3 Length of time at present job. Table 79

Here again stability of employment is evidenced by the fact that the modal group had been in the same job for more than twenty years, while three-quarters had been employed at their present position for five years or more.

6.4 Basis of payments. Table 79

For those who receive wage incomes, sixty-nine percent received their payments monthly while a fifth were paid daily. The self-employed category was almost half (46 %).

6.5 Number of hours worked per day. Table 80

The mean number of working hours per day was nine and one-half. Concentrations were found at eight hours (20 %), ten hours (15 %) and twelve hours (17 %). The high number of working hours is influenced by the amount of self-employment in small businesses which cannot afford relief personnel.

6.6 Number of days worked per week. Table 81

A substantial majority of the sample worked the six-day-week (86 %). But almost half as many worked seven days. (28 %). These are the customary hours of the occupation.

6.7 Number of days worked in month previous to interview. Table 82

To check the amount of underemployment, respondents were asked how many actual working days they had worked in the month prior to the interviews. Assuming that less than twenty days per month was underemployment, we find that, of those working, about one tenth fell in this category. The actual amount of unemployment was thirteen percent. Together, then, we see that almost a quarter of the sample were unemployed or underemployed in the month previous to the interviews.

* Cf., J. E. STOKES, [illegible] pp. 102 – 03.

6.8 Number of months of work in year previous to interview, Table 83

As a further check on underemployment and unemployment, respondents were asked the number of months worked in the year previous to the interviews. Assuming that twelve months is full employment, we find only sixty-nine percent in this category. About ten percent were unemployed or an estimated 4430 in the city. It should be pointed out that these figures are merely for heads of families and include no other persons.

6.9 Preferences of head of household for rural or urban work, Table 84

People were asked as to the type of work preferred based on location of occupation. There is no question but that the Beirutis prefer to work in urban employment, eighty percent so indicating. Only three percent definitely prefer rural work, while the remainder were undecided.

6.10 Attitude of head of household toward present job, Table 85

In an effort to find the occupational level of satisfaction, respondents were asked whether they liked their jobs or not. A seemingly surprising seventy-six percent indicated that they did like their present positions, while only nineteen percent were definite in their dislike.*

6.11 Reasons of head of household for liking present job, Table 86

The project asked those who liked their jobs what their reasons were for their opinions. The two largest specific categories of answers were that they liked them for economic reasons (41 %) and because they thought of them as being good training (23 %). Classification into these categories was done in the project office on the basis of the free response of the respondents.

* Journal of Applied Psychology, 35 (1951) pp. 347 - 54

p. 15(6)

12: Churchill S-6 (1962) 1964 MEI Lebanon MEI

6.12 Reasons of head of household for disliking present job. Table 87

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For those unhappy in their present positions, the major reason given was economic (44 %) but the second largest group (28 %) resented their jobs because they were too hard.

6.13 Occupational preference of head of household. Table 88

Respondents were then asked to state the occupation in which they would like to be employed. Free responses were again taken and were judged as to their level of reality. That is, if a porter wanted to become a surgeon, it was judged to be an impossible level of aspiration. Forty percent of the respondents were so satisfied with their present position that they indicated no other desires. Only seven percent were judged to have impossible desires in occupations. This is particularly striking since no attempt was made to precondition the respondent by limiting his range of choice. The Beiruti head of household seems to be practical even considering that thirty-two percent expressed job preferences which were improbable.

6.14 Occupational preference of head of household for eldest son. Table 89

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A striking difference between the respondents own occupational desires and those which they held for their children, at least male children, was revealed in answer to the question as to what they would like their eldest sons to be. Each of the response categories is striking. The same lack of impossible objectives was seen, occuring as it did in only six percent of the cases. A slightly different category was used, namely "very possible" into which forty-four percent of the answers fell - indicating a higher level of hardheadedness in attitudes toward children than towards themselves. Fewer wanted their children to continue in their present occupations (7 %). Of course, this may be low

12: Churchill S-5 (1952) 1954 ME1 Lebanon ME1

858 461 because a number are not of working age as yet. Some insight into the psychology of the household heads is evidenced in the low number (4 %) who answered freely that they wanted their eldest sons to choose their own jobs.

6.15 Incidence of village work by head of household for part of year. Table 90

464 Respondents were asked if they worked in the villages part of the year. Only one in twenty answered affirmatively. Since the sample is so small further analysis is unreliable. Results are presented, however, for whatever interest they may have in Tables 91, 92 and 93.

Summary

463 The classification scheme is crude, but is believed to give a fairer breakdown in the major categories than any existing system. Some of the categories are too broad, but further refinement was impossible with this size sample.

For a city its size, the division of labour is quite extensive. Beirut is a city of small businesses eking out a subsistence. As a footnote to this, it must be pointed out that many people have more than one job, far more than is usual in most cities.

As the division of labour is splintered, so also do many people operate as jacks-of-all-trades. For example, the tinker-plumber-electrician-plasterer service-man is a combination which combines the skills of what would be decidedly separate occupations in many cities. One unfortunate result of this is the all too often low level of skill which results from mastering none of the services fully.

It will be remembered that respondents were drawn only from political Beirut. The proportions of occupations are therefore only for the city residents. They might conceivably be altered if those who commute to the city had been included in the study.

12: Churchill S-5 (1952) 1954 ME1 Lebanon ME1

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CHAPTER 7

HOUSING

100 The schedule included a number of questions designed to find out the status of housing in Beirut. These included the age of buildings, construction materials, building installations, condition of buildings, amount of crowding, and extent of home ownership.

7.1 Type of dwelling, Table 94

342 Beirut is a city of multiple family residen-
361 ces. Sixty-five percent of the sample was composed of residential buildings with two or more families in residence while only eighteen percent were single family. When it is realized that a good many of these one family houses are shacks it can be seen that the single family villa is not characteristic.

7.2 Basis of occupation of household, Table 95

362 Ownership of buildings has been achieved by a quarter of our sample which corresponds with our results showing most dwellings to be in multiple family buildings.

7.3 Building material used in dwelling, Table 96

361 Almost the entire city is built either of
362 stone or concrete (94 %). The floors are usually of tile. The poverty stricken tin shacks represent a fraction of the total (3 %). Wood is much too expensive for construction purposes as it must be imported. One result of this is that fire is an almost non-existent danger. Beirut is probably better housed in all but the poorest sections than most metropolitan centers in the world.

p. 20(B)

7.4 Number of floors in building, Table 97

342
362 The largest percentage of buildings in our sample were two stories in height (36 %) and the second largest group was of one story buildings (25 %). Tall buildings are relatively rare with only eight percent of the sample five stories or above.

7.5 State of building repair, Table 98

Only about one-fifth of the buildings were classified by the study as being in poor repair. Our definition of poor repair is a building in which extensive major repairs are necessary.

7.6 Age of building where household is located, Table 99

Approximately half (47 %) of the buildings in the sample are over twenty years of age, but the building boom in Beirut is shown by the unusually large percentage of relatively new buildings.

7.7 Permanency of building containing household, Table 100

Our residential sample indicated ten percent so-called "temporary buildings." Temporary is defined in the study as buildings not designed to be anything but temporary emergency shelters. The term is somewhat misleading because a large part of these so-called temporary buildings date back to those constructed to house the Armenian refugees who took refuge in Lebanon in the First World War. These are concentrated in the Medawar district. These places, plus shelters thrown up against permanent buil-

p. 20(c)

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342 dings, constitute the physical housing problem of Beirut.

7.8 **Incidence of garden plots attached to residences, Table 101**

342 A substantial part of the sample (41 %) live in buildings with adjoining garden plots. No attempt was made to analyze the size or usage of these plots.

7.9 **Number of dwelling rooms in building, Table 102**

The number of dwelling rooms per building has its highest incidence in the interval of four - six dwelling rooms per building (18 %) and decreases steadily until the catch-all category of over twenty-four.

7.10 **Number of people living in building, Table 103**

The concentration of people in buildings is shown in the table. The crude mode is eight per building but includes only twenty-two percent. It is hoped later to cross-tabulate the number of dwelling rooms in the buildings with the number of people.

7.11 **Number of families on floor of interviewed household, Table 104**

The great majority of the sample (67 %) are the sole occupants of the floors on which they reside. When those floors which accommodate only two families are added, we find that eighty-eight percent of the households are included.

7.12 **Number of rooms per household unit, Table 105**

The modal number of rooms per family apartment is four. This should be compared to the mean family size of 3.7.

427 7.13 **Terms of rental payment for dwelling, Table 106**

Rental payments are generally made either

p. 21 (A)

427 monthly (39 %) or yearly (30 %). When the owner and those not paying rent are subtracted, we find relatively few (6 %) who have other contract terms.

7.14 Location of kitchen facilities by privacy, Table 107

342 In investigating the adequacies of households in Beirut it was found that nine-tenths of the enumerated households had private kitchen facilities in the house. Cooking outside the house was principally for one-room shacks.

7.15 Location of toilet facilities in household, Table 108

[574] Toilet facilities in the buildings were found in over ninety percent of the sample. Of these, almost nine-tenths are private toilets. Arab types are found overwhelmingly.

7.16 Source of water in household, Table 109

312 365 Water, too, is piped into the overwhelming majority of houses (93 %) making relatively few who were forced to obtain water from outdoor cisterns or from more fortunate neighbors. In some cases, such as the agglomeration of tin shacks, a city faucet is the only source of water.

7.17 Type of lighting in household, Table 110

354 365 Lighting is by electricity in over nine-tenths of the households in the sample. Charateristically, electrical fixtures are ceiling lights suspended by cords. Lamps are used much less than in western cities, even where wall plugs are available. Less electricity is delivered to households due to a shortage of generating capacity. Almost all of the remaining households use oil lamps.

7.18 Type of heating in household, Table 111

354 Charcoal burners are the sole means of heat in over half of the houses (57 %). One-fifth of the houses have no means of heat; this is not surprising considering the relatively mild cli-

p. 21 (B)

354 mate. Central heating is found in only a fraction (1 %) of the buildings. It is demanded only by non-Lebanese. Beirutis find it too warm for the type of clothing that they wear indoors and out in the winter.

7.19 Adequacy of living room furniture. Table 112

352 In general, the amount of furniture was judged adequate (80 %). Adequacy was defined as sufficient furniture in evidence in the

362 room in which the interview was held. Sufficiency was judged by the enumerator listing the furniture in sight, and judgement being made in the office.

7.20 Condition of furniture. Table 113

One quarter of those interviewed had furniture in such a poor state of repair that it was classified as bad or sub-standard. Interviewers made the judgement on the basis of their opinion of the state of repair.

12: Churchill S-5 (1952) 1954 ME1 Lebanon ME1

CHAPTER 8

110

INCOME AND SAVINGS

p. 23(A)

124 The family income of Beirutis was of major interest to the survey. Tables are presented showing these sources of income by category. The amount of savings and investments are included in the chapter. Finally, there is material on the attitude of Beirutis toward their economic status. As was expected, respondent resistance was greatest on the question of income. The greatest resistance was on the part of the middle and upper classes. The best interviewers at the disposal of the survey were sent to follow-up respondents who refused information. Eighty-one out of one hundred and twenty-eight original refusals were reclaimed. An additional ten refused economic information only. Five unsuccessful interviews were due to the absence of the potential respondent at every interviewing attempt. Twelve refused to answer because of lack of identification with Beirut.

It is quite evident that after the eighty-one initial refusals were redeemed there was little or no economic bias in the interviews refused. At any rate, the refusals amounted to only two percent plus one half of one percent who answered all but the economic questions.

8.1 Rate of pay per month for those on salary. Table 114

134 The amount of pay received by employees per month is estimated at 5,307,000 L.L. earned by an estimated 20,484 heads of households in all Beirut or a mean of 259 L.L. The crude mode, however, is 125 L.L. In the sample the amount of unemployment is ten percent or 2120 heads of families.

p. 23(a)

8.2 Incidence of money from any source other than employment in year previous to interview. Tables 115, 116

434 Four hundred and twenty-one (22.25 %) of the sample had received money from miscellaneous sources. The largest group of these was people receiving money from rent of property (33 %). The second biggest specific source was relatives (19 %). Of particular interest are [457] the remittances from overseas. About two and one half percent of our total sample, or an estimated 1250 families in Beirut, received income from abroad.

8.3 Total income. Table 117

Total income of the household from all sources for the previous year was tabulated in intervals of 1000 L.L. Over eight percent of the households had incomes of below 1000 L.L. The modal interval was 1001 - 2000 L.L. making the crude mode 1500 L.L. per year (20 %). Assuming that the average family needs 5000 L.L. as a minimum of health and decency per year, we find that about sixty-five percent do not meet this minimum.

434 565 Arbitrarily assuming the middle class to have incomes ranging from 5001 L.L. to 25,000 L.L. it is noteworthy that this class constitutes about one third of the population (31 %) leaving four percent of the families making more than 25,000 L.L. per year.

Percentage-wise those sixty-five percent of the households which make 2000 L.L. or less receive twenty-one percent of the income, those thirty-one percent which make between

p. 23(c)

5001 - 25,000 L.L. receive forty-three percent of the income and those four percent which make over 25,000 L.L. receive thirty-six percent of the income.

The total income of Beirut from all sources is estimated at 340,882,200 L.L. The mean income per family, which is not a good measure in this instance, is 6702 L.L. or 1170 L.L. per capita.

Distribution of income in the various census districts is much more even than is generally assumed. All income groups seem to be found in equal numbers in all census districts except Ain el Mreisseh which has a higher average.

8.4 Amount of savings in year previous to interview. Table 118

Only one household in twenty claimed to have saved money in the previous year or 2641 families estimated in the general population. However, only three percent of the households saved over four fifths (84 %) of the total. The estimated total for the population is 14,733,000 L.L.

p. 24(a)

8.3 Investment of savings. Tables 119

#54 An attempt was made to investigate to what form savings were invested. Unfortunately about half of the investments fell into our miscellaneous category. The largest three specific categories were in order: tangible miscellaneous assets (33 %), bank notes (23 %), and real estate (21 %). The figures are highly unreliable statistically and are presented for whatever interest they may have for future research.

8.4 Attitudes toward improvement in economic status. Tables 120, 121 and 122

#54 Relatively few of those interviewed (13 %) felt that there had been an improvement in their economic status compared to the previous year. On the other hand, it is not known how many felt that their status had deteriorated inasmuch as this question was not asked.

A substantially larger number (18 %) felt that their economic status had improved since five years before, and an even larger percentage (21 %) felt an improvement over conditions ten years before.

p. 24 (5)

CHAPTER 9

EXPENDITURES AND DEBTS

p. 25(a)

Respondents were asked a series of questions to get the amounts of individual expenditures in various categories. It was presumed that people would find difficulty in remembering the details of their household budgets. Further it was felt that for each category of expenditure there is a different recovery span. The final decision was to ask for details for differing lengths of time. The length of time for each category of expenditure was arrived at on the best guess of the project supervisors.

It was fully realized that this technique of estimating household expenditures from a single contact with the family is not good methodology. However, the method of recurrent visits was out of the question because of the cost, and asking people to keep accounts was equally unfeasible for various reasons. Among these are the fact that many people are illiterate. It must be remembered that the budget items in the schedule are only part of the survey. A full scale budget study is a large project in itself. The procedure of the project is justifiable mainly on grounds of expediency and because watching of behind exists. Nevertheless the internal consistency of the results led us to believe that the data are far better than sheer guess.

9.2 Furniture expenditures in year previous to interview. Table III

Furniture expenditures were thought to be sufficiently rare to be remembered over the course of a year. The modal expenditure is probably between twenty-six and fifty Lebanese pounds per year for those who bought any furniture. The mean, heavily influenced by upper

55% household spending, is two hundred and fifty-six pounds. Over eighty percent of the sample claimed not to have bought any furniture. The total estimated yearly expenditure for the population is 12,800,000 L.L.

9.3 Yearly rental cost (actual or imputed). Table 124

55% 927 Rental cost was another category which the project directors felt was likely to be known per year. A total of 1,000,000 L.L. was paid in rent by the people surveyed which led to our estimate of 40,324,000 L.L. as the total rental payment for the year by the population of Beirut, or a per family expenditure of 926 L.L. The modal expenditure, however, is quite low at about 300 L.L. per year. It should be remembered that rent control has been in operation for over thirteen years.

9.4 Cost of water bill in year previous to interview. Table 125

5% Water expenditures for those whose water rent was not included in the rent amounted to an estimated yearly total of 754,000 L.L. The amount spent for water by the landlords of the thirteen percent whose water costs were included in the rent are probably substantially higher than the average for those tenants who pay the company directly. A plurality of residents (38%) buy water by the quarter-cubic-meter per day per apartment. The maximum of a full cubic meter was relatively infrequent (3 %), but the unmetered apartments are apt to be newer and upper class and to have a greater usage of water. This amount is therefore unknown.

p 25 (c)

9.5 Total taxes (other than income and so
Table 126

(C) Respondents were asked what taxes they had paid other than income and excise taxes. Income tax returns are available to the government and were not thought worthwhile to include. Excise taxes are too hidden for respondents to know well enough. Thus the returns are primarily for rent taxes.

The estimate of the total population taxes from the sample runs to about 185,000 L.L. This is probably an underestimate. At any rate the project has no confidence in the figures due to the vagueness of the area covered in the questioning and the interviewing hazards inherent in the subject of taxes.

9.6 Cost of clothing purchased in month previous to interview. Table 127

(SC) Respondents were asked the amount of clothing purchased in the preceding month. Both item and cost were recorded as a check. The estimate of total population expenditure per family on clothing per year is 34,224,000 L.L. or 663 L.L. per family. However, the income is distorted by the heavy incidence of purchases in the over 300 L.L. per month category which constitutes fifty-four percent of the total sample expenditure and is probably mainly for the prosperous classes. Forty-four percent made no purchases at all.

9.7 Family expenditures on transportation in month previous to interview. Table 128

Transportation expenses amounted to an estimated total for the population per year of 34,426,000 L.L. Seventeen percent spent no money on transportation, while for those who did spend money on transportation the modal group was under 5 L.L. per month. The mean, distorted by those spending nothing, is L.L. 20.

p. 26 (A)

9.8 Miscellaneous monthly expenditures

other than food and household supplies in month previous to interview. Table 139

amounted to an estimated total of [illegible] L.L. which per year would be [illegible] L.L. for the population. This item was restricted to expenditures which have roughly a monthly occurrence.

9.9 Expenditures on recreation in month previous to interview. Table 130

Total expenditure on recreation for United for one year was estimated at [illegible] L.L. Respondents were asked their expenditure for the month previous to the interview and estimates were derived for the year. Just two-thirds (66 %) spent nothing and the highest incidence of spending was five pounds or less (19 %). However, one quarter (27 %) of the expenditure was made by those who could afford to spend over 200 L.L. on a week's recreation.

9.10 Incidence of illness in household in month previous to interview. Table 131

To find the cost of medical care, the incidence of illness for the month previous to the interview was investigated. It was found that there were some thought to be sufficiently serious as to require medical care in seventy-one per cent of the cases.

9.11 Cost of medical care in month previous to interview. Table 132

Costs were found to be 3,736,000 L.L. per month for the population which was raised to [illegible] L.L. per year. Since the largest incidence of illness coincided with the month in which most interviewing was done, it is believed that this is not an underestimate.

9.12 Miscellaneous expenditure in week previous to interview. Table 133

Miscellaneous weekly expenditure not otherwise specified amounted to an estimated

£35

[illegible] L.L. per year for the population. These are in the [illegible] over the [illegible] monthly expenditures. They are either non-recurring, or recurring on a weekly basis.

9.33 Cost of food on day previous to interview, Table 136

Food purchases were asked on the basis of food purchased on the day previous to the interview and raised to estimate the yearly expenditure. The decision was made to ask for only one day's expenditure rather than get the distortions of memory. On the whole the figure accords with intuition. The daily expenditure at 3.7 L.L. seems fair enough on a mean family expenditure of 2,000 L.L. per year. The modal expenditure of 3.31 L.L. per family per day (14 % of the cases) seems real. The grand total estimated expenditure per year for food was [illegible] L.L. for the population as a whole.

9.34 Total annual family household expenditure, Table 138

Total expenditures of respondents for the household for the year were figured in the present office from the individual item expenditures reported in the schedules.

A 47 (A)

The total estimate was 335,431,800 L.L. per year for the population. This amounts to a mean household expenditure of 6237 L.L. per year. This compares with the mean household income of 6048 L.L. The average savings per household amounts to 294 L.L. making a discrepancy in our figures of 125 L.L.

9.15 Incidence, amount, type and reasons for indebtedness. Tables 136, 137, 138, and 139

Respondents were queried as to their debts. An estimate of the total population indebtedness was made from the sample and came to 50,791,800 L.L. of which twenty percent of those responding is in amounts over 3000 L.L. per family. About one half (45 %) of the sample admitted to being in debt. Of these fourteen percent were unwilling to name the amount.

Over nine tenths (92 %) were private debts. It is believed that these are primarily family loans.

The reasons for indebtedness were due to lack of sufficient income in almost three out of five cases (58 %). An additional fifth (22 %) were accounted for by investment or other business reasons, while the only other significant private reason was health (10 %).

p 27 (8)

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APPENDIX I

Table 1

Date of Interview

Month of Interview	Number of Interviews	Percent each month
Total	1918	100
January 1953	271	14.13
February "	198	10.32
March "	251	13.10
April "	116	6.05
May "	33	1.72
June "	23	1.20
July "	6	0.31
August 1952	101	5.26
September "	119	6.20
October "	283	14.76
November "	292	15.23
December "	225	11.73

Table 2

Relation of Respondent to Head of Household

Relationship	Number	Percent
Total *	1908	100
Head	848	49.65
Wife	634	37.12
Son	63	3.68
Daughter	71	4.16
Father	2	0.12
Mother	19	1.11
Other	71	4.16

* Total smaller due to misunderstanding as to nature of question in early interviews.

19: Churchill E-6 (1959) 1954 MEI Interim MEI

[p. 21 has no textual material.]

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12(4)
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Table 3

Sample by French Census Districts of 1942 of Households, Residential and Non-Residential Floors and Buildings by Map Count

District	Households in Sample	Floors					Buildings
		Total Floors	Residential		Non-Residential		
			Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Total	1903	2260	1903	84.12	357	15.88	22780
I Port	1	31	1	3.22	30	96.77	505
II Minet el Hosn	64	91	64	70.33	27	29.67	908
III Zoukak el Blat	72	84	72	85.71	12	14.28	785
IV Bachoura	87	112	87	77.68	25	22.32	1099
V Saifi	64	99	64	64.65	35	35.35	807
VI Medawar	74	114	74	64.91	40	35.09	1346
VII Remeil	189	216	189	87.50	27	12.50	1864
VIII Achrafieh	322	351	322	91.74	29	8.26	3453
IX Manra'a	390	430	390	90.70	40	9.30	4097
X Mousseitbeh	271	309	271	87.70	38	12.30	3520
XI Ras Beirut	232	264	232	87.88	32	12.12	1974
XII Ain el Mreisseh	68	82	68	82.93	14	17.07	636
XIII Tinabaek *	69	77	69		8		1786
Agglomerations in Medawar							

* Tabulated separately because of special characteristics.

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12. Churchill S-A (1959) 1964 MEI Lebanon MEI

13: Churchill S-8 (1952) 1954 ME1 Lebanon ME1

Table

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Population Size, Residential Floors and A
Estimated from the Sample and T

District	Total	Floo	
		Residential	
		Number	% of Total
Total	40195	33812	84.12
I Port	1337	43	3.22
II Minet el Hosn	2008	1412	70.33
III Zoukak el Blat	1420	1217	85.71
IV Bachoura	2167	1683	77.68
V Saifi	1779	1150	64.65
VI Medawar	2122	1377	64.91
VII Remeil	3513	3076	87.50
VIII Achrafieh	3951	3459	91.74
IX Mazra'a	7000	6431	90.70
X Mouseitbeh	5702	5001	87.70
XI Ras Beirut	3835	3370	87.88
XII Ain el Mreisseh	1341	1112	82.93
XIII Tinshack *	1928	1738	
Agglomerations in Medawar			

* Tabulated separately because of special

Average number of apartments per resi
Average size of family

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ble 4

162 d Apartments and Non-Residential Floors
361 nd Total Buildings by Map Count

Floors		Apartments	Buildings	Population
Non-Residential				
Number	% of Total			
6383	15.88	51394	22780	290029
1294	96.77	65	505	374
596	29.67	2146	908	12361
203	14.28	1850	785	10656
484	22.32	2538	1090	14734
629	35.35	1748	807	10068
745	35.09	2093	1346	12056
439	12.50	4676	1864	26934
492	8.26	8298	3453	47796
630	9.30	9775	4097	56304
701	12.30	7601	3320	43782
465	12.12	5122	1974	29503
229	17.07	1690	636	9734
190		2641	1786	15212

dal characteristics

esidential floor = 1.53
= 1.76

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Table 5

Sex of Head of Household

Sex	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1831	100	
Male	1663	90.82	.007
Female	168	9.18	

Table 6

Sex of Children of Head of Household

Sex	Total	Percent	sp.	1st Child	Percent	2nd Child	Percent	3rd Child	Percent
Total	5071	100.00		1467	100.00	1243	100.00	981	100.00
Male	2804	55.29	.007	894	60.94	681	54.79	483	50.26
Female	2267	44.71	.004	573	39.06	562	45.21	478	48.74

4th Child	Percent	5th Child	Percent	6th Child	Percent	7th Child	Percent	8-12th Child	Percent
621	100.00	380	100.00	214	100.00	107	100.00	78	100.00
334	53.78	200	52.63	120	56.08	54	50.47	38	48.72
287	46.22	180	47.27	94	43.92	53	49.53	40	51.28

12: Churchill 8-5 (1965) 1964 MEI Lebanon MEI

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18: Churchill 6-5 (1962) 1864 MH Lebanon MH

Table 7

Sex of Grandchildren of Head of Household

Sex	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	212	100	
Male	126	59.43	.0334
Female	86	40.57	.0334

Table 8

Sex of Siblings of Head of Household

Sex	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	358	100	
Male	171	47.77	.0335
Female	187	52.23	.0335

Table 9

Sex of Other Family Members in Household

Sex	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	288	100	
Male	94	32.64	.0328
Female	194	67.36	.0328

Table 10

Sex of Servants of Household

Sex	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	393	100	
Male	39	6.55	.010
Female	353	93.28	.010
No Answer	1	.17	

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Table 11

Age at Marriage of Male Head of Householdd

Age	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1015	100	
15 and under	3	0.30	
16 - 20	107	11.25	.008
21 - 25	535	27.33	.010
26 - 30	173	28.41	.011
31 - 35	230	13.81	.008
36 and over	182	10.93	.007
Unmarried	126	7.37	.006
No Answer	7	0.42	

Table 12

Age at Marriage of Female Head of Household and Wife of Household Head

Age	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1015	100	
15 and under	307	18.22	.009
16 - 20	753	44.81	.012
21 - 25	360	21.72	.010
26 - 30	176	10.45	.007
31 - 35	44	2.61	.004
36 and over	14	0.83	
Unmarried	17	1.00	
No Answer	6	0.36	

12; Chandigarh 1-6 (1969) 2004 MFI Lebanon 1971

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Table 93

Age at Marriage of Children of 15 and above in Households

Age	Total	Percent	Age	Rural Children	Percent	Rural Children	Percent	Rural Children	Percent
Total	3871	100.00		1467	100.00	1103	100.00	901	100.00
11 and under	63	0.35		0	0.00	2	0.05	1	0.10
11 - 13	33	0.01		20	0.36	10	0.00	–	–
15 - 17	80	1.00	2001	40	2.73	14	1.13	3	0.33
18 - 20	35	0.51		37	2.54	3	0.20	2	0.10
21 - 23	9	0.35		1	0.27	3	0.20	2	0.20
24 and over	6	0.00		1	0.27	–	–	–	–
Combined	3636	97.14	2002	1368	93.33	1250	97.34	893	98.34
Refused	3	0.00		–	–	1	0.00	–	–

Table 14

Age at Marriage
of Mothers of Deaf of Consanguineous

Age	Numbers	Percent
Total	25	100
15 and under	2	8.00
16 - 20	6	24.00
21 - 25	5	20.00
26 - 30	5	20.00
31 - 35	2	8.00
36 and over	4	16.00
No Answer	1	4.00

Table 15

Age at Marriage
of Mothers of Deaf of Consanguineous

Age	Numbers	Percent	...
Total	100	100	
15 and under	17	17.00	...
16 - 20	43	43.00	...
21 - 25	27	27.00	
26 - 30	11	11.00	
31 - 35	1	1.00	
36 and over	-	-	
No Answer	1	1.00	

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Table 16

Age at Marriage
of Father-in-law of Head of Household

Age	Number	Percent
Total	4	100
15 and under	–	–
16 - 20	1	25.00
21 - 25	1	25.00
26 - 30	–	–
31 - 35	2	50.00
36 and over	–	–
No Answer	–	–

Table 17

Age at Marriage
of Mother-in-law of Head of Household

Age	Number	Percent
Total	16	100
15 and under	11	21.57
16 - 20	25	45.10
21 - 25	9	17.65
26 - 30	1	1.96
31 - 35	–	–
36 and over	–	–
No Answer	9	13.72

Table 18
Age at Marriage of Grandchildren of Head of Household

Age	Number	Percent
Total	212	100
15 and under	–	–
16 - 20	1	.47
21 - 25	–	–
26 - 30	–	–
31 - 35	–	–
36 and over	–	–
Unmarried	211	99.53

Table 19
Age at Marriage of Siblings of Head of Household

Age	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	358	100	
15 and under	3	.84	
16 - 20	12	3.35	
21 - 25	11	3.07	
26 - 30	9	2.51	
31 - 35	7	1.96	
36 and over	5	1.40	
Unmarried	309	86.31	.019
No Answer	2	.56	

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Table 20

Age at Marriage
of Other Family Members in Household

Age	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	288	100	
15 and under	8	2.78	.026
16 - 20	78	26.39	
21 - 25	21	7.29	
26 - 30	13	4.51	
31 - 35	5	1.74	
36 and over	2	0.69	
Unmarried	159	55.21	.019
No Answer	4	1.39	

Table 21

Age at Marriage
of Servants of Household

Age	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	305	100	
15 and over	3	.84	
16 - 20	11	1.85	
21 - 25	3	.20	
26 - 30	6	1.61	
31 - 35	4	.67	
36 and over	—	—	
Unmarried	337	88.57	.013
No Answer	39	6.56	

Table 25

Birthdate of Male Head of Household
by Post Mandate,
Mandate or Pre-mandate Years

Year	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1005	100	
1946 - Present	—	—	
1923 - 1945	251	15.00	.008
Before 1923	1413	84.85	.008
No Answer	1	0.06	

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Table 22

Age of Male Head of Household
and
Wife of Household Head
or
Female Head of Household

Age	Male	Female
Total	1085	1084
16 - 20	10	32
21 - 25	72	176
26 - 30	149	250
31 - 35	163	199
36 - 40	202	204
41 - 45	243	241
46 - 50	214	181
51 - 55	207	143
56 - 60	136	67
61 - 65	97	36
66 - 70	66	22
71 - 75	30	5
76 - 80	11	3
81 - 85	3	4
86 - 90	2	—
Over 90	—	1
No Answer	—	1

Table 24

Birthdate of Female Head of Household and Wife of Household Head by Post Mandate, Mandate or Premandate Years

Year	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1083	100	
1946 - Present	—	—	
1922 - 1945	500	28.71	.011
Before 1922	1183	70.30	.011
No Answer	—	—	

p. 34(b)

13) Churchill 8-8 (1962) 1964 ME1 Lebanon ME1

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Table 25

Birthdate of Children of Head of Household by Post Mandate, Mandate or Premandate Years

Year	Total	Percent	sp.	1st Child	Percent	2nd Child	Percent	3rd Child	Percent
Total	5071	100.00		1467	100.00	1243	100.00	961	100.00
1946 - Present	1723	33.97	.006	335	22.87	305	29.37	313	32.57
1922 - 1945	3231	63.72	.006	1055	72.01	852	68.54	641	66.70
Before 1922	112	2.21	.002	75	5.12	26	2.09	7	0.73
No Answer	5	0.10		2	—	—	—	—	—

4th Child	Percent	5th Child	Percent	6th Child	Percent	7th Child	Percent	8-12th Child	Percent
621	100.00	390	100.00	234	100.00	107	100.00	78	100.00
261	42.03	181	47.83	122	61.68	79	73.83	57	73.08
357	57.49	197	51.84	82	36.32	28	26.17	19	24.36
2	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.56
1	0.16	2	0.53	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Table 26

Birthdate of Father of Head of Household by Post Mandate, Mandate or Premandate Years

Year	Number	Percent
Total	35	100.00
1946 - Present	—	—
1923 - 1945	—	—
Before - 1922	35	100.00
No Answer	—	—

Table 27

Birthdate of Mother of Head of Household by Post Mandate Mandate or Premandate Years

Year	Number	Percent
Total	232	100.00
1945 - Present	—	—
1922 - 1945	—	—
Before 1922	232	100.00
No Answer	—	—

Table 28

Birthdate of Father-in-law by Post Mandate, Mandate or Premandate Years

Year	Number	Percent
Total	4	100.00
1946 - Present	—	—
1923 - 1945	—	—
Before 1922	4	100.00
No Answer	—	—

Table 29

Birthdate of Mother-in-law by Post Mandate, Mandate or Premandate Years

Year	Number	Percent
Total	51	100.00
1945 - Present	—	—
1922 - 1945	—	—
Before 1922	51	100.00

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Table 30

Birthdate of Grandchildren of Head of Household by Post Mandate, Mandate or Premandate Years

Year	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	212	100.00	
1945 - Present	167	78.77	.028
1923 - 1945	45	21.23	.026
Before 1922	—	—	
No Answer	—	—	

Table 31

Birthdate of Siblings of Head of Household by Post Mandate, Mandate or Premandate Years

Year	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	358	100.00	
1945 - Present	7	1.95	.028
1922 - 1945	220	58.66	.035
Before 1922	138	38.55	
No Answer	3	.84	

Table 32

Birthdate of Other Family Members
by Post Mandate,
Mandate or Pre-mandate Years

Year	Number	Percent	sig.
Total	265	100.00	
1945 - Present	37	9.47	
1923 - 1945	183	64.21	.028
Before 1923	71	24.91	.008
No Answer	4	1.40	

Table 33

Birthdate of Servants
by Post Mandate,
Mandate or Pre-mandate Years

Year	Number	Percent	sig.
Total	265	100.00	
1945 - Present	4	.08	
1923 - 1945	474	79.66	.028
Before 1923	98	16.47	.015
No Answer	19	3.19	

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Table 34

Number of Persons in Household

No. of Household	Number	Percent
Total	1522	100.00
One	47	3.45
Two	39	2.56
Three	10	4.73
More than three	47	3.45
None	1785	85.36

χ^2 = 2.45
α = .005

Table 35

Persons by Membership in Household Consumption Unit

	Number	Percent	χ^2
Total	100	100.00	
Considered Members	30	30.70	.005
Non Considered Members	70	69.30	.005
Some One	9	9.70	
None No			

$(n-1)s^2$

Table 56
Number of Years Household Head Attended School

No. of Years in School	Number	Percent	Mean
Total			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			

Table 57
Type of School Attended
by Household Head

Type of School	Number	Percent	Mean
Total			
Public			
Private			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			

(a) [illegible]

Table 38
Country of School Attended by Household Head

Country	Number	Percent	▲
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 39
Language Spoken by Household Head ▪

Language Spoken	Number
Total	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Table 45
Languages Written by Household Head

Languages Written	Number	Percent
Total		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
None		

Table 46
Languages Read by Household Head

Languages Read	Number	Percent
Total		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
None		

Table 42

Number of Years Wife of Household Head or Female Household Head Attended School

No. of Years in School	Number	Percent	▲
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]

Table 45

Language Spoken by Wife of Household Head or Female Household Head

Language Spoken	Number	Percent
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 46

Country of School Attended by Wife of Household Head or Female Household Head

Name of Country	Number	Percent	Age
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(a) [illegible]

Table 46
Languages Read by Wife of Household Head or Female Household Head

Language Read	Number	Percent
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 47
Languages Written by Wife of Household Head or Female Household Head

Language Written	Number	Percent
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

(a) [illegible]

Table 46

Education of Male Children of Household Head by Age and Years of Schooling for Children Now Not in School

Age	Total	Rural	Urban	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (Low)	8	9	10 (Middle)	11	12 (H.S.)	13 (Some C.)	14 (B.A.)	15	16 (M.A.)	17	18 (Prof. Degree)	Other	N.A.
Total	1473	1	1472	34	47	60	1000	79	130	245	140	34	45	30	6	35	32	13	5	27	11	3	3	9	4	6
(Number)				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-2				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-4				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-6				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-8				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9-10				-	1	0	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-12				-	1	0	1	0	0	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14				-	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-16				-	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17-18				-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19+				-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table 49

Education of Female Children of Household Head
by Age and Years of Schooling for Children Now Not in School

Age	Total Persons	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Class)	7	8	9	10 (Matric)	11	12	Above 12 (But Below B.A./B.Sc.)	B.A./B.Sc.	Above B.A./B.Sc.	Other Prof. Courses	Total	Other N.A.
Total																			
Below 1																			
1-2																			
2-3																			
3-4																			
4-5																			
5-6																			
6-7																			
7-8																			
8-9																			
9-10																			
10-11																			
11-12																			
12-13																			
13-14																			
14-15																			
15-16																			
16-17																			
17-18																			
18-19																			
19-20																			
20-21																			
21-22																			
22-23																			
23-24																			
24-25																			
25-26																			
26-27																			
27-28																			
28-29																			
29-30																			
30-31																			
31-32																			
32-33																			
33-34																			
34-35																			
35-36																			
36-37																			
37-38																			
38-39																			
39-40																			
40-41																			
41-42																			
42-43																			
43-44																			
44-45																			
45-46																			
46-47																			
47-48																			
48-49																			
49-50																			
50-51																			
51-52																			
52-53																			
53-54																			
54-55																			
55-56																			
56-57																			
57-58																			
58-59																			
59-60																			
60 & above																			

(a) Age not stated

Note: Number of persons in each age group is less than 50.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table 38

Education of Children (Male and Female) of Household Head
by Age and Years of Schooling for Children Now Out of School

Age	Total Persons		1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (Class)	8	9	10 (Non-reg)	11	12 (10+2)	13 (Non-Tech)	14 (Tech)	15	16	17 (B.A.)	18 (Sc. comm)	19	20	21 (M.A.)	22 (Tech. Sc. group)	Others	N.A.
Total																										
Under 5																										
5 - 9																										
10 - 14																										
15 - 19																										
20 - 24																										
25 - 29																										
30 - 34																										
35 - 39																										
40 - 44																										
45 - 49																										
50 - 54																										
55 - 59																										
60 - 64																										
65 - 69																										
70 - 74																										
75 - 79																										
80 - 84																										
85 - 89																										
90 - 94																										
95 - 99																										
100 +																										

Table 51

Education of Male Children of Household Head by Age and Years of Schooling for Children Now in School

Age	Total Nums	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (Cont.)	8	9	10 (Non-voc.)	11	12 (B.A.)	13 (Non-T)	14 (Non-H)	15	16 (M.A.)	17	18 (M.A.)	19 (Phd. Pre-grad.)	Other N.A.	
Total	1258	204	132	101	136	118	80	86	41	32	46	29	34	3	37	27	17	6	10	1	2	1	1	1	1
3	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4-5	118	78	25	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6-7	185	83	54	29	15	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
8-9	218	30	39	73	43	24	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10-11	191	6	14	29	63	37	19	14	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12-13	191	–	1	12	37	45	32	37	14	20	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14-15	117	–	–	3	8	10	13	27	9	10	10	4	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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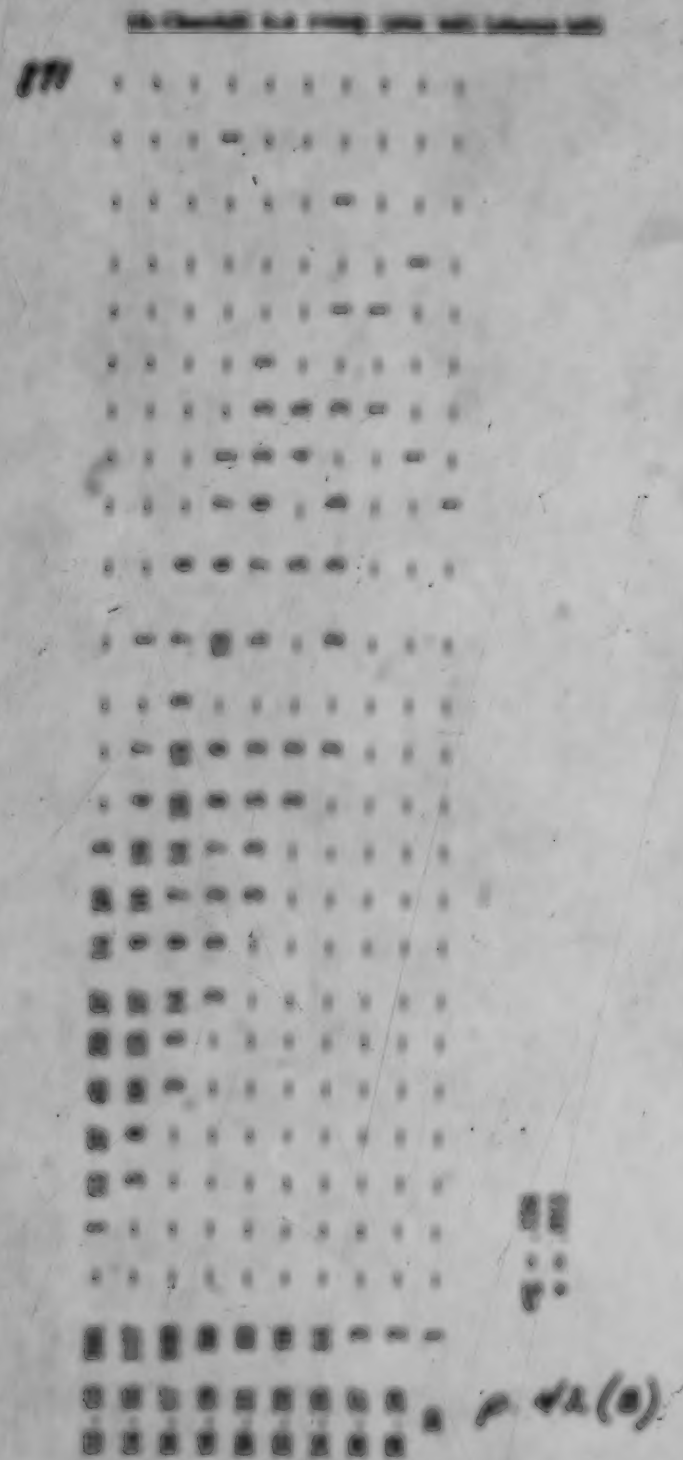

Table 12

Education of Female Children of Household Head
by Age and Years of Schooling for Children Now in School

Age	Total Rural	Total Urban	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (Cont.)	8	9	10 (Non-voc.)	11	12 (H.S.)	13 (Non-T)	14 (Non-TI)	15	16 (H.S.)	17 (Coll. voc.)	18 (H.S.)	19+ (Grad. Sch. prof.)	Other	N.A.
Total	988	548	120	116	133	110	68	79	34	34	36	49	16	30	7	19	6	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	53	53	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4–5	43	43	36	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6–7	208	62	54	28	19	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8–9	173	28	27	43	35	25	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10–11	158	3	7	26	54	34	17	16	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12–13	140	--	3	17	22	29	27	28	5	9	6	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	–	–
[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	–	–	[illegible]	–	–	[illegible]	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	[illegible]	–
[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	–	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[illegible]

Table 53

Education of Children (Male and Female) of Household Head
by Age and Years of Schooling for Children Now in School

Age	Total Persons	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (Class)	8	9	10 (Sec. Yr.)	11	12 (B.A.)	13 (Sec. Yr.)	14 (Sec. Yr.)	15	16 (B.A.)	17 (Ist Year)	18 (B.A.)	19 (Post Sec. Year)	Other B.A.
Total	12901	373	356	377	399	333	148	174	65	66	63	68	48	12	34	17	10	13	13	4	3	3	1	3	1
5	39	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5–6	307	143	42	59	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6–7	553	145	308	57	34	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
7–8	391	16	63	225	78	45	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8–9	349	6	31	36	227	71	39	39	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9–10	329	–	4	20	46	74	43	40	10	38	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10–11	244	–	–	5	23	26	26	33	15	25	34	33	13	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
11–12	270	–	–	–	1	20	5	34	15	3	26	29	21	6	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(c) [illegible]

Table 53

All

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Table 38

Distribution of Children of Head of Household

Caste	Total	Percent	Sex	1st Child	Percent	2nd Child	Percent	3rd Child	Percent
Total	1870	100.00		1487	100.00	1241	100.00	983	100.00
Rural Scheduled	180	9.63	204	149	10.02	123	9.92	89	9.06
Other Scheduled	1419	75.93	205	1113	74.84	917	73.89	770	78.33
Other Rural Hindu	251	13.43	240	187	12.57	154	12.41	74	7.53
Muslim	36	1.93		23	1.55	19	1.53	9	0.92
Christian	7	0.37		5	0.34	5	0.40	5	0.51
Sikh	4	0.21		3	0.20	3	0.24	—	—
Parsi	13	1.70	865	10	0.71	10	0.81	13	1.32
Other	39	2.09		27	1.82	9	0.73	9	0.92
No Answer	7	0.37		5	0.37	1	0.08	—	—

(Contd.)

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Table 49
Distribution of Female Head of Household and Wife of Household Head

Country	Number	Percent	Year
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Table 50
Distribution of Female Head of Household

Country	Number	Percent	Year
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[redacted]

Table [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Table [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

[redacted]

Table 48

Length of Time at Previous Address

No. of years	Number	Percent
Total	1000	100.0
Less than 1 year	90	9.0
1 - 2 years	180	18.0
3 - 5 years	250	25.0
6 - 10 years	280	28.0
More than 10 years	200	20.0
No answer	100	10.0

$\chi^2 = .000$
$r = .000$

Table 49

Number of Times Moved in Last Five Years

No. of times moved	Number	Percent
Total	1000	100.0
None	150	15.0
1-2	300	30.0
3-4	350	35.0
More than 4	100	10.0
None	100	10.0
No answer	100	10.0

$\chi^2 = .000$
$r = .000$

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Table [illegible]

[illegible] of Seasonal Migration in Village

Migration	Number	Percent	Rs
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Remittance	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Table [illegible]

Month of Migration in Village

Name of Month	Number	Percent	Rs
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Remittance	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Table 74

Month of Return to Beirut from Village

Name of month	Frequency	Percent
Total	634	100.00
July	3	0.47
August	23	3.63
September	94	14.83
October	503	79.34
No answer	11	1.73

Table 75

Place of Residence Considered Home by Head of Household

Location	Number	Percent	sp
Total	1859	100.00	
Beirut	1554	83.60	.008
Other urban in Lebanon	9	0.48	
Village	101	5.43	.035
Foreign	49	2.64	.004
No answer	146	7.85	

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Table 76

Occupations of Heads of Households

Occupation	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1032	100.00	
Professional and semi-professional occupations	189	9.78	.007
Managers, officials, large businessmen, retailers	224	11.58	.007
Small businessmen	202	10.45	.007
Clerical occupations	117	6.05	.005
Sales and kindred occupations	113	5.85	.005
Personal service	104	5.38	.005
Protective service	78	4.04	.004
Agricultural occupations and fishing	37	1.91	.003
Processors of food and agricultural products	54	2.79	.004
Clothing fabricators	85	4.40	.004
Fabricated wood and wood products	57	2.95	.004
Printing	9	0.46	
Potters and allied trades	19	0.98	
Metal working trades	74	3.83	.004
Construction and allied trades	61	3.16	.004
Transportation	151	7.82	.008
Miscellaneous occupations	354	18.33	.008

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Table 77

Length of Time at Last Job

Period	Number	Percent
Total	1520	100.00
Less than 6 months	10	0.66
6 month — 1 year	1	0.06
Over 1 year — 2 years	65	4.28
Over 2 years — 3 years	73	4.80
Over 3 years — 4 years	75	4.93
Over 4 years — 5 years	67	4.41
Over 5 years — 10 years	213	14.01
Over 10 years — 20 years	219	14.41
Over 20 years	157	10.33
Only job he has worked at	640	42.11

$\sigma_{\bar{y}}$ = .270

v = .024

Table 78

Length of Time at Present Job

Period	Number	Percent
Total	1577	100.00
Less than 6 months	39	2.47
6 months — 1 year	50	3.17
Over 1 year — 2 years	69	4.38
Over 2 years — 3 years	74	4.69
Over 3 years — 4 years	81	5.14
Over 4 years — 5 years	70	4.44
Over 5 years — 10 years	271	17.19
Over 10 years — 20 years	411	26.06
Over 20 years	511	32.40
Unemployed	1	0.06

$\sigma_{\bar{y}}$ = .221

v = .016

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Table 79

Time Basis of Payment on Job

Basis of payment	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1617	100.00	
Daily	157	9.71	.007
Weekly	73	4.52	.005
Semi-monthly	9	0.56	
Monthly	534	33.02	.012
No answer	6	0.37	
Not paid	94	5.81	.006
Other	744	46.01	.012

Table 30

Number of Hours Worked per Day

Hours worked per day	Number	Percent
Total	1405	100.00
One	2	0.14
Two	–	–
Three	8	0.57
Four	15	1.07
Five	26	1.85
Six	140	9.97
Seven	84	5.98
Eight	356	25.34
Nine	106	7.55
Ten	217	15.44
Eleven	70	4.98
Twelve	241	17.15
Thirteen	15	1.07
Fourteen	44	3.13
Fifteen	40	2.85
Sixteen	28	1.99
Seventeen	4	0.28
More than seventeen	9	0.64

η^2 = .080
ϵ = .006

Lb: Churchill 4-4 (1959) 1954 MH Lebanon MH

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Table 81

Number of Days Worked per Week

Days worked per week	Number	Percent
Total	1435	100.00
One	8	0.42
Two	5	0.35
Three	15	1.04
Four	17	1.18
Five	46	3.21
Six	941	65.58
Seven	405	28.22

$\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ = .020
σ = .893

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Ills Churchill 4-4 (1980) 1954 MEI Lebanon MEI

Table 82

Number of Days Worked in Month Previous to Interview

Days worked per month	Number	Percent
Total	1676	100.00
None	221	13.19
1 – 5	18	1.07
6 – 10	40	2.39
11 – 15	52	3.10
16 – 20	69	4.12
21 – 25	229	13.66
26 – 30	1047	62.47

η^2 = .229
v = .011

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#4

Table 85

Number of Months Worked in Year Previous to Interview

No. of months worked last year	Number	Percent
Total	1657	100.00
One	3	0.18
Two	8	0.47
Three	23	1.36
Four	25	1.48
Five	18	1.07
Six	48	2.85
Seven	19	1.13
Eight	30	1.78
Nine	65	3.73
Ten	47	2.79
Eleven	48	2.91
Twelve	1171	69.41
None	160	9.84

eq = .094
v = .009

p. 51(D)

Table 84

Preference of Head of Household for Rural or Urban Work

Area preferred	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1853	100.00	
Rural	64	3.45	.004
Urban	1489	80.36	.009
No choice	42	2.27	.003
Don't know or No answer	258	13.92	.008

Table 85

Attitude of Head of Household Toward Present Job

Attitude	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1595	100.00	
Likes it	1210	75.86	.010
Does not like it	299	18.75	.010
Don't know	86	5.39	.006

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Table 86

Reasons of Head of Household for Liking Present Job

Type of reasons	Number	Percent	sig.
Total	1191	100.00	
Economic	493	41.39	.014
Good working	276	23.24	.012
Easy	33	2.77	
Prestige	10	0.84	
Future	5	0.42	
Other	351	29.47	.013
Don't know	21	1.77	

Table 87

Reasons of Head of Household for Disliking Present Job

Type of reasons	Number	Percent	sig.
Total	202	100.00	
Economic	120	44.16	.029
Training to other job	11	3.77	
Hard	43	38.42	.026
No future	5	1.71	
No prestige	11	3.77	
Other	33	17.81	.022
Don't know	9	0.34	

(a) 52 .p

Table 88

Occupational Preference of Head of Household

Degree of responsibility	Number	Percent	ep.
Total	1450	100.00	
Possible but improbable	460	31.75	.013
Possible and probable	322	22.14	.011
Impossible	96	6.58	.006
Satisfied with present	577	39.55	.013

Table 89

Occupational Preference of Head of Household for Oldest Son

Degree of responsibility	Number	Percent	ep.
Total	1348	100.00	
Possible but improbable	405	30.06	.013
Very possible	595	43.98	.013
Same as father	108	8.00	.007
Impossible	83	6.17	.006
What he is doing	100	7.43	.007
What he chooses	56	4.16	.005

(c) 52(c)

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Table 90

Incidence of Village Work by Head of Household for Part of the Year

Response	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1853	100.00	
Worked in village	91	4.91	.005
Did not work in village	1762	95.09	.005

Table 91

Occupations in Village for Part of Year

Type of occupation	Number	Percent
Total	91	100.00
Agriculture	34	37.36
Handicraft	17	18.68
Business owner service	11	12.09
Business owner repair shop	4	4.40
Wages	13	14.28
Other	1	1.10
No answer	9	9.89

(a) as of

PKS

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Table 92

Amount of Pay Per Week in Village if there is Part of Year Work

Amount in Lebanese pounds	Number	Percent
Total	91	100.00
0 – 25	6	6.59
26 – 50	7	7.69
51 – 75	5	5.49
76 – 100	1	1.10
101 – 150	2	2.20
151 – 200	–	–
201 – 300	–	–
301 – 400	–	–
401 – 500	2	2.20
501 – 750	–	–
751 – 1000	–	–
1001 – 2000	–	–
2001 – 3000	–	–
Over 3000	–	–
None	9	9.89
No answer	59	64.84

$\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ = 18.78
v = 0.317

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Table 93

Incidence of Work on Own Land for Those Working in Village for Part of Year

	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	91	100.00	
Yes	35	38.46	.050
No	38	41.76	.052
No answer	18	19.78	

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Table 94

Type of Dwelling

Type	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1873	100.00	
One family house	340	18.15	.009
Multiple family	1211	64.66	.011
Combined dwelling & office	16	0.85	
Combined dwelling & commercial	250	13.35	.008
Combined dwelling & industrial	34	1.82	
Other	15	0.80	
No answer	7	0.37	

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19: Churchill 5-6 (1952) 1954 MEI Lebanon MEI

Table 95

Basis of Occupation of Household

Owned	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1831	100.00	
Yes	476	26.00	.010
No	1346	73.51	.010
Part owner or owned / Yes but mortgaged	5	0.27	
No answer	4	0.22	

Table 96

Building Material Used in Dwelling

Type of bldg. material	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1926	100.00	
Stone	910	47.25	.011
Tin	61	3.17	.004
Wood	48	2.49	.003
Brick	7	0.36	
Concrete	891	46.28	.011
Other	9	0.47	

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Table 97

Number of Floors in Building

No. of Floors	Number	Percent
Total	1852	100.00
One	465	25.11
Two	672	36.28
Three	367	19.82
Four	193	10.42
Five	98	5.30
Six	38	2.05
More than six	15	0.81
No answer	4	0.21

$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = .030$
$v = .012$

Table 98

State of Building Repair

State of repair	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1825	100.00	
Good	714	39.12	.011
Fair	758	41.54	.011
Poor	348	19.07	.009
No answer	5	0.27	

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13: Churchill S-5 [1965]: 1964 MEI: Lebanon MEI

18; Churchill 6-6 (1965) 1954 ME1 Lebanon ME1

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Table 99

Age of Building where Household is Located

Age of building	Number	Percent
Total	1826	100.00
Less than 1 year	14	0.77
1 — 5 years	266	14.57
6 — 10 years	193	10.57
11 — 15 years	176	9.64
16 — 20 years	259	14.18
More than 20 years	858	46.99
No answer	60	3.28

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$\sigma_{\overline{x}}$ = .203
v = .012

Table 100

Permanency of Building Containing Household

Type of building	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1926	100.00	
Permanent	1727	89.67	.007
Temporary	199	10.33	.007

3442

Table 101

Incidence of Garden Plots Attached to Residences

Garden plot	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1839	100.00	
Yes	748	40.67	.011
No	1087	59.11	.011
No answer	4	0.22	

12; Churchill S-6 (1965) 1954 MEI Lebanon MEI

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15. Churchill S-5 (1968) 1964 MEI Lebanon MEI

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Table 102

Number of Dwelling Rooms in Building

No. of dwelling rooms	Number	Percent
Total	1853	100.00
1 – 3	236	12.74
4 – 6	328	17.70
7 – 9	229	12.36
10 – 12	271	14.62
13 – 15	174	9.39
16 – 18	132	7.12
19 – 21	111	5.99
22 – 24	83	4.48
More than 24	275	14.84
No answer	14	0.76

$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = .180$
$v = .015$

Table 103

Number of People Living in Building

No. of people	Number	Percent
Total	1854	100.00
1 – 5	225	12.14
6 – 10	401	21.63
11 – 15	343	18.50
16 – 20	275	14.83
21 – 25	183	9.87
26 – 30	109	5.88
31 – 35	81	4.37
Over 35	189	10.19
No answer	48	2.59

$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = .026$
$v = .015$

18: Churchill 6-6 (1955) 1954 MEI Lebanon MEI

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Table 104

Number of Families on Floor of Interviewed Household

No. of families	Number	Percent
Total	1853	100.00
One	1236	66.70
Two	398	21.48
Three	132	7.12
Four	38	2.05
Five	15	0.81
Six	7	0.38
Seven	5	0.27
Eight	2	0.11
Nine	2	0.11
Ten	—	—
More than ten	2	0.11
No answer	16	0.86

$\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ = .023
v = .015

Table 105

Number of Rooms Per Household Unit

No. of rooms	Number	Percent
Total	1833	100.00
One	140	7.64
Two	263	14.35
Three	322	17.57
Four	334	18.22
Five	280	15.27
Six	211	11.51
Seven	151	8.24
More than seven	132	7.20

$\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ = .047
v = .011

12: Churchill 5-5 [1965]: 1964 MEI Labour MEI

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Table 106

Terms of Rental Payment for Dwelling

Rental payment terms	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1700	100.00	
Monthly	656	38.59	.012
Quarterly	75	4.41	.005
Semi-annual	30	1.76	
Yearly	513	30.18	.011
Owner	341	20.06	.009
Free lease	73	4.29	.005
No answer	12	0.71	

Table 107

Location of Kitchen Facilities by Privacy

Location of kitchen facilities	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1742	100.00	
Private in house	1558	89.44	.007
Shared in house	108	6.20	.006
Private outside	56	3.21	.004
Shared outside	20	1.15	

18. Churchill 4-5 (1965) 1964 MIT Lebanon MIT

Table 108
Location of Toilet Facilities in Household

Location of toilet facilities	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1904	100.00	
In house	1534	80.57	.009
Outhouse	115	6.04	.005
Public	16	0.84	
Shared	200	10.50	.007
None	32	1.68	
No answer	7	0.37	

Table 109
Source of Water in Household

Source of water	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1840	100.00	
City	1718	93.37	.006
Neighbour	76	4.13	.004
Cistern	28	1.52	
None	18	0.98	

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Table 110
Type of Lighting in Households

Kind of lighting	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1825	100.00	
Natural only	12	0.66	
Electricity	1664	91.18	.008
Candles	1	0.05	
Oil	148	8.11	.005

Table 111
Type of Heating in Households

Type of heating	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1900 *	100.00	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Total is larger because some families have more than one source of heating.

p. 38 (c)

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Table 116

Source of Income Other than Work

Source	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	421	100.00	
Overseas	47	11.16	.015
Rental of rooms in own home	16	3.80	
Rent of property owned	138	32.78	.023
Relative	78	18.53	.019
Pension	6	1.42	
Debt return	1	0.24	
Others	130	30.88	.022
No answer	5	1.19	

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Table 117

Total Income Per Year by French Census Districts of 1942

	Total	Percent	Port	Minet el Hosn	Zokak el Blat	Bechoura	Saifi	Medawar	Remeil	Ach-rafieh	Mazra'a	Mousaitbeh	Ras Beirut	Ain el Mreisseh	Tin-shack Village	Complete Economic Rejects	Section Unknown
Total	1792	100.00	1	50	70	83	54	66	174	294	350	250	173	60	58	59	50
1 – 1,000	151	8.43	–	4	5	8	3	4	14	25	25	25	10	1	23	1	3
1,001 – 2,000	352	19.64	–	6	17	21	7	14	22	64	70	53	31	9	21	5	12
2,001 – 3,000	334	18.64	–	10	10	14	3	16	36	71	72	46	20	10	11	5	10
3,001 – 4,000	210	11.72	–	3	6	7	8	13	27	37	41	38	15	5	2	5	3
4,001 – 5,000	123	6.86	1	1	3	5	2	5	15	14	30	12	16	2	1	9	2
5,001 – 6,000	134	7.48	–	5	5	7	7	5	15	14	27	18	14	4	–	7	6
6,001 – 7,000	56	3.12	–	1	5	1	5	2	3	9	18	4	6	1	–	–	1
7,001 – 8,000	69	3.85	–	4	1	2	3	1	7	11	14	14	9	1	–	–	2
8,001 – 9,000	35	1.95	–	4	1	2	1	–	6	3	6	5	3	1	–	–	–
9,001 – 10,000	51	2.84	–	–	3	5	–	1	8	7	12	1	3	6	–	3	2
10,001 – 11,000	19	1.06	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	7	3	2	–	–	–
11,001 – 12,000	37	2.06	–	1	1	3	–	1	4	6	5	6	7	2	–	–	1

19 Census II 5-5 (1959) 1954 MEI Lebanon MEI

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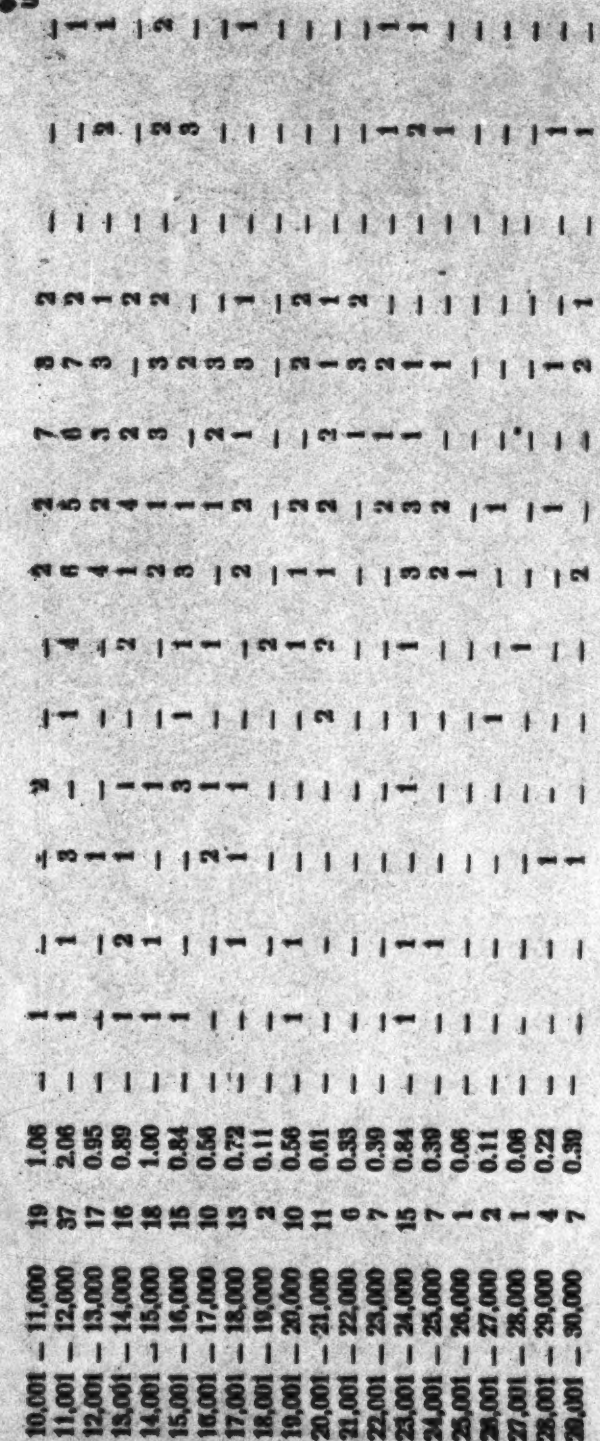

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565

53,001 – 54,000	2	0.11																	
50,001 – 53,000	1	0.06																	
49,001 – 50,000	1	0.06																	
48,001 – 49,000	1	0.06																	
47,001 – 48,000	1	0.06																	
46,001 – 47,000	1	0.06																	
45,001 – 46,000	1	0.06																	
44,001 – 45,000	3	0.16																	
43,001 – 44,000	1	0.06																	
42,001 – 43,000	1	0.06																	
41,001 – 42,000	4	0.22																	
40,001 – 41,000	4	0.22																	
39,001 – 40,000	4	0.22																	
38,001 – 39,000	1	0.06																	
37,001 – 38,000	4	0.22																	
36,001 – 37,000	1	0.06																	
35,001 – 36,000	4	0.22																	
34,001 – 35,000	1	0.06																	
33,001 – 34,000	3	0.16																	
32,001 – 33,000	2	0.11																	
31,000 – 32,000	3	0.16																	

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595

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12: Churchill S-6 (1957) 1954 ME1 Lebanon ME1

Table 118

Amount of Savings in Year Previous to Interview

Amount in Lebanese pounds	Number	Percent
Total	1821	100.00
0 — 25	—	—
26 — 50	—	—
51 — 75	—	—
76 — 100	—	—
101 — 150	2	0.11
151 — 200	3	0.16
201 — 300	8	0.45
301 — 400	3	0.16
401 — 500	4	0.22
501 — 750	3	0.16
751 — 1000	13	0.71
1001 — 2000	26	1.43
2001 — 3000	12	0.66
Over 3000	28	1.53
None	1719	94.40

$\sigma_{\bar{M}}$ = 46.5

v = .158

Table 119

Investment of Savings

Uses to which savings were put	Number	Percent
Total	105	100.00
Gold	2	1.90
Foreign currency	—	—
Bank notes	13	12.38
Real estate	12	11.43
Bank account	7	6.67
Tangible miscellaneous assets	14	13.34
Stocks and bonds	1	0.95
Insurance	1	0.95
Others	53	50.48
No answer	2	1.90

18: Churchill 8-5 (1965) 1964 MEI Lebanon MEI

Table 120

Attitude Toward Improvement in Economic Status since Previous Year

Status compared to last year	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1866	100.00	
Improved	238	12.76	.008
Not improved	1613	86.44	.008
Don't know	15	0.80	

Table 121

Attitude Toward Improvement in Economic Status Compared to Five Years Previously

Status compared to 5 years previously	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1796	100.00	
Improved	352	19.60	.009
Not improved	1417	78.90	.009
Don't know	27	1.50	

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Table 122

Attitude Toward Improvement in Economic Status Compared to Ten Years Previously

Status compared to 10 years previously	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1781	100.00	
Improvement	374	21.00	.009
No improvement	1366	76.70	.010
Don't know	41	2.30	

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Table 123

Furniture Expenditures in Year Previous to Interview

Furniture expenditures	Number	Percent
Total	1944	100.00
Under 25 Ll.	19	1.05
26 – 50	21	1.14
51 – 75	19	1.05
76 – 100	19	1.05
101 – 200	39	2.11
201 – 300	34	1.84
301 – 400	32	1.74
401 – 500	17	0.92
501 – 750	22	1.19
751 – 1000	25	1.36
1001 – 1500	42	2.28
1501 – 2000	18	0.98
2001 – 5000	43	2.33
Over 5000	16	0.87
None	1408	79.36
No answer	12	0.65

$\sigma_{\overline{y}} = 26.330$

$v = .105$

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#27

Table 124

Yearly Rental Cost (Actual or Imputed)

Rental	Number	Percent
Total	1851	100.00
Less than 100 L.L.	74	4.00
101 – 200	202	10.91
201 – 300	233	12.59
301 – 400	135	7.29
401 – 500	169	9.13
501 – 750	245	13.23
751 – 1000	234	12.64
1001 – 1500	262	14.15
1501 – 2000	104	5.62
2001 – 2500	55	2.97
2501 – 3000	46	2.59
3001 – 3500	21	1.14
3501 – 4000	20	1.08
4001 – 4500	4	0.22
4501 – 5000	11	0.59
5001 – 5500	1	0.05
5501 – 6000	6	0.32
6001 – 6500	9	0.49
6501 – 7000	1	0.05
7001 – 7500	–	–
7501 – 8000	–	–
8001 – 8500	–	–
8501 – 9000	–	–
9001 – 9500	–	–
9501 – 10000	1	.05
10001 – 10500	2	.11
10501 – 11000	–	–
11001 – 11500	–	–
11501 – 12000	–	–
12001 – 12500	–	–
12501 – 13000	–	–
13001 – 13500	–	–
13501 – 14000	–	–
14001 – 14500	–	–
14501 – 15000	–	–
15001 – 15500	1	.05
No answer	27	1.46

$\sigma_{\bar{y}} = 25.3$
$\sigma = .827$

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Table 325

Cost of Water Bill in Your Province
in Interview

Cost	Number	Percent
Total	1039	100.00
[illegible]	143	2.79
13	739	38.61
28	701	31.28
29	22	1.39
22	57	5.50
Over 32	16	0.87
0 to 25	135	7.35
26 — 30	68	3.70
31 — 100	50	2.72
Included in rent	256	13.83
Don't know	11	0.00

sig = .388
r = .013

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Table 112

Adequacy of Living Room Furniture

Degree of adequacy	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1799	100.00	
Adequate	805	44.76	.011
Fairly adequate	646	35.91	.011
Inadequate	329	18.29	.009
None	17	0.94	
No answer	3	0.16	

Table 113

Condition of Furniture

Condition of furniture	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1797	100.00	
Good	537	30.05	.011
Fair	808	44.94	.012
Bad	442	24.73	.010
No answer	5	0.28	

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Table 114

Rate of Pay Per Month for Those on Salary

Lebanese pounds	Number	Percent
Total	763	100.00
0 – 25	6	0.79
26 – 50	17	2.23
51 – 75	33	4.33
76 – 100	68	8.91
101 – 150	133	17.43
151 – 200	96	12.58
201 – 300	148	19.40
301 – 400	63	8.26
401 – 500	40	5.24
501 – 750	36	4.72
751 – 1000	22	2.88
1001 – 2000	20	2.62
2001 – 3000	2	0.26
Over 3000	–	–
None	79	10.35

cq = 10.880
v = .062

Table 115

Incidence of Money from Any Source Other than Employment in Year Previous to Interview

Response	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1892	100.00	
Yes	421	22.25	.009
No	1471	77.75	.009

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Table 126

Total Taxes Other than Income and Excise in Year Previous to Interview

Taxes	Number	Percent
Total	1831	
None	1148	100.00
1 – 50	201	41.40
51 – 100	180	25.61
101 – 150	63	8.66
151 – 200	42	5.66
201 – 250	24	3.41
251 – 300	24	3.41
301 – 400	24	3.41
401 – 500	17	2.43
501 – 750	14	1.99
751 – 1000	8	1.14
1001 – 2000	11	1.56
2001 – 3000	4	0.57
Over 3000	1	0.14

χ^2 = 5.637
ν = .002

Table 127

Cost of Clothing Purchased in Month Previous to Interview

Cost of clothing	Number	Percent
Total	1838	100.00
Under $ 5	13	0.71
5 – 10	39	2.12
10 – 20	74	4.03
20 – 30	85	4.63
30 – 40	54	2.94
40 – 50	63	3.43
50 – 100	164	8.92
100 – 150	74	4.03
150 – 200	87	4.73
200 – 250	41	2.23
250 – 300	31	1.69
300	103	5.61
None	1013	55.11
No answer	24	1.30

χ^2 = 5.637
ν = .002

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10: Churchill 8-6 (1960) 1964 MEI Lebanon MEI

457
556

Table 128

Family Expenditure on Transportation in Month Previous to Interview

Expenditure	Number	Percent
Total	1785	100.00
Under 5 L.L.	390	21.85
6 – 10	337	18.88
11 – 15	107	5.99
16 – 20	114	6.39
21 – 25	82	4.59
26 – 30	106	5.94
31 – 35	31	1.74
36 – 40	33	1.85
41 – 45	16	0.90
46 – 50	52	2.91
51 – 75	53	2.97
76 – 100	47	2.63
101 – 200	68	3.81
201 – 300	20	1.12
301 – 400	8	0.45
Over 400	12	0.67
None	309	17.31

$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = 1.500$
$v = .055$

Table 129

Miscellaneous Monthly Expenditures Other than Food and Household Supplies in Month Previous to Interview

Monthly expenditures	Number	Percent
Total	1838	100.00
0 – 10 L.L.	176	9.58
11 – 20	348	18.93
21 – 30	305	16.59
31 – 40	231	12.57
41 – 50	147	8.00
51 – 75	213	11.59
76 – 100	111	6.04
101 – 150	94	5.12
151 – 200	53	2.88
201 – 300	35	1.90
301 – 400	19	1.03
401 – 500	13	0.71
Over 500	16	0.87
None	64	3.48
No answer	13	0.71

$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = 2.160$
$v = .037$

18: Chandler 6-9 (1960) 1964 MIT Libraries MIT

12: Churchill 8-6 (1965) 1954 MEI Lebanon MEI

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Table 130

Expenditures on Recreation in Month Previous to Interview

Expenditures	Number	Percent
Total	1886	100.00
0 — 5	241	12.79
6 — 10	146	7.74
11 — 15	50	2.65
16 — 20	43	2.28
21 — 25	40	2.12
26 — 50	66	3.50
51 — 75	17	0.90
76 — 100	18	0.95
101 — 150	2	0.10
151 — 200	3	0.16
Over 200	7	0.37
None	1253	66.44

$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = .703$
$v = .114$

Table 131

Incidence of Illness in Household in Month Previous to Interview

No. of persons ill	Number	Percent
Total	1852	100.00
One	403	21.76
Two	93	5.02
Three	21	1.13
Four	9	0.49
Five	6	0.32
More than five	3	0.16
None	1317	71.12

$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = .018$
$v = .045$

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12: Churchill S-5 (1962) 1954 ME1 Lebanon ME1

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Table 132

Cost of Medical Care in Month Previous to Interview

Cost of medical care	Number	Percent
Total	1865	100.00
Less than 10 LL.	104	5.57
11 — 20	95	5.09
21 — 30	77	4.13
31 — 40	39	2.09
41 — 50	52	2.79
51 — 100	99	5.31
Over 100	117	6.32
None	1282	68.70

$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = 3.977$
$v = .037$

Table 133

Miscellaneous Expenditures in Week Previous to Interview

Expenditures	Number	Percent
Total	1880	100.00
0 — 25	270	14.36
26 — 50	26	1.38
51 — 75	15	0.80
76 — 100	10	0.53
101 — 150	11	0.59
151 — 200	12	0.64
201 — 300	8	0.43
301 — 400	4	0.21
401 — 500	3	0.16
Over 500	1	0.05
None	1520	80.85

$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = .848$
$v = .107$

586

Table 134

Cost of Food on Day Previous to Interview

Cost of food	Number	Percent
Total	1851	100.00
Under 1 LL.	97	5.24
1 — 2	252	13.62
Over 2 — 3	233	12.59
Over 3 — 4	236	12.75
Over 4 — 5	216	11.67
Over 5 — 6	137	7.40
Over 6 — 7	97	5.24
Over 7 — 8	98	5.30
Over 8 — 9	57	3.08
Over 9 — 10	85	4.59
Over 10 — 15	108	5.83
Over 15 — 20	37	2.00
Over 20 — 25	17	0.92
Over 25 — 50	26	1.40
Over 50 — 100	2	0.11
Over 100	1	0.05
No answer	152	8.21

$\sigma_{\overline{x}} = .165$
$v = .030$

p. 64 (A)

Table 135

556

Total Annual Family Expenditure

Expenditures	Number	Percent
Total	1848	100.00
501 — 600	41	2.22
601 — 700	26	1.41
701 — 800	25	1.35
801 — 900	24	1.30
901 — 1000	33	1.79
1001 — 1100	17	0.92
1101 — 1200	32	1.73
1201 — 1300	30	1.62
1301 — 1400	32	1.73
1401 — 1500	22	1.19
1501 — 1600	28	1.52
1601 — 1700	32	1.73
1701 — 1800	31	1.68
1801 — 1900	42	2.27
1901 — 2000	35	1.89
2001 — 2500	158	8.55
2501 — 3000	142	7.68
3001 — 3500	134	7.25
3501 — 4000	105	5.68
4001 — 5000	185	10.01
5001 — 7500	203	10.98
7501 — 10000	161	8.71
10001 — 15000	153	8.28
15001 — 20000	75	4.06
20001 — 30000	52	2.82
30001 — 40000	16	0.87
40001 — 50000	7	0.38
50001 — 100000	7	0.38
Over 100000	—	—

$\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ = .179
v = .028

p. 64 (a)

556

Table 136

Incidence of Debt

	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1917	100.00	
Yes	858	44.76	.011
No	1059	55.24	.011

p. 64(c)

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Table 137

Amount of Debt

Amount in Lebanese pounds	Number	Percent
Total	858	100.00
0 — 25	8	0.93
26 — 50	30	3.50
51 — 75	12	1.40
76 — 100	45	5.24
101 — 150	38	4.43
151 — 200	42	4.90
201 — 300	55	6.41
301 — 400	45	5.24
401 — 500	58	6.76
501 — 750	48	5.60
751 — 1000	68	7.92
1001 — 2000	96	11.19
2001 — 3000	46	5.36
Over 3000	146	17.02
No answer	121	14.10

$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = 75.550$

$v = .064$

p. 65(A)

12; Churchill S-5 (1952) 1954 MEL Lebanon MEL

p.65(0)

Table 138

Type of Debt

Type of debt	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	858	100.00	
Private	792	92.31	.009
Institutional	43	5.01	.007
Both	10	1.17	
Other	2	0.23	
No answer	11	1.28	

Table 139

Reason for Indebtedness

Reason for debt	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	871	100.00	
Underemployment	82	9.41	.010
Low income	422	48.45	.017
For investment	171	19.63	.013
To cover business losses	19	2.18	
Health	91	10.45	.010
To help relatives	2	0.23	
Others	84	9.65	.010

POPULATION PYRAMID FOR BEIRUT

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12: Churchill S-5 (1962) 1954 MEI Lebanon MEI

118
133
230
245
302
281
260
402
478
347
336
649
641
7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
0 - 5
6 - 10
11 - 15
16 - 20
21 - 25
26 - 30
31 - 35
36 - 40
41 - 45
46 - 50
51 - 55
56 - 60
61 - 65
132
119
247
220
333
314
270
403
336
706
649
870
554

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APPENDIX II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF BEIRUT

House No. _____
Enumerator _____
Date _____
Time _____
Status of Respondent _____

Head of Household

1. Sex _____
2. Birthplace _____
3. Citizenship _____
4. Birthplace of father _____
5. Birthplace of mother _____
6. Family composition _____

	Relationship to Head	Birth date	Birthplace	Sex	Age at marriage
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					

7. Number of children permanently away from home _____
8. Number of deceased family members _____

	Sex	Age	No. of parents as in Q. 6 (If deceased mother 1 year)
a.			
b.			

9. No. of tenants _____
   a. Do they pay rent? _____
   b. Are they part of household consumption unit? _____

(6)(a) P. 67

15 Chenab 1-4 (1980) 1994 MH Lahore HB

III. Education :-

a. Head :

No. of years	Type of school	Place	Languages: Spoken	Written	Understood

b. Spouse :

No. of years	Type of school	Place	Languages: Spoken	Written	Understood

c. Children :

	No. in Q. 8	Sex	Type of school	Last year completed	in school?
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					

11. **Mobility**:-

a) How long at present address?
b) Previous address?
c) How long at previous address
d) How many times did you move in last 10 years?
e) Why did you move to Beirut?
f) Did you go to village last summer?
   1. When did you go?
   2. When did you return?
g) Where did you consider your home to be?

12. **Housing**:-

a) Number of rooms (including kitchen) bathroom, bathroom and W.C. combined, W. C.
b) Age of building Temporary Permanent
c) Building material
d) Does it have a garden? Area
e) Internal condition of apartment
   1. Water source
   2. Toilet
   3. Kitchen
   4. Lighting
   5. Heating
   6. Furniture in living room
   7. Condition of furniture good fair bad
f) State of repair of building good fair bad

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13: Churchill 8-5 (1953) 1954 MEI Lebanon MEI

125-A

12: Churchill S-6 (1952) 1954 MEJ Lebanon MEJ

g) Number of stories _____
h) Number of dwelling rooms in building _____
i) Number of people living in building _____
j) Type of dwelling _____
k) Number of apartments in building _____
l) Number of families on floor _____
m) Do you own your home? _____ Yes _____ No _____
1. If no, what is the yearly rent? _____
2. If yes, what do you estimate its rental value? _____

13. Health: -
a. How many people ill in household in past month? _____
b. Cost of medical care in past month? _____

14. a. What food did you buy today? _____
b. What did it cost? _____

15. What clothing did you buy for your family during the past month?

	Item	Cost
a.	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____

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125*

16. What furniture did you buy during the past year?

	Item	Cost
a.		
b.		
c.		
d.		

17. What other expenditures did you make last month?

	Item	Cost
a.		
b.		
c.		
d.		

18. a. What did you spend on recreation last week? _____
    b. For what? _____

19. Other expenditures last week _____

p. 69 (8)

12: Churchill S-5 (1955) 1954 MEI Lebanon MEI

20. Do you think you are better off now than you were
    a. One year ago? _____
    b. Five years ago? _____
    c. Ten years ago ? _____
21. What does it cost family for carfare per month? _____
22. What was water-bill last year? _____
23. What were total taxes last year ? _____
24. What are the improvements you would like to have in your quarter? _____
_____
25. How do you spend your free time? _____
26. Employment :-
    a. 1. _____
    2. _____

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11. Churchill 1-9 (1969) 1964 MD Lenoxe MD

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13: Churchill S-5 (1959) 1964 MEI Lebanon MFI

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b. Main occupation _____

3. How long at present job _____
4. How long at last job _____
5. Kind of pay _____
6. Days worked last month _____
7. Months worked last year _____
8. Working hours _____
   a. Number of days per week _____
   b. Number of hours per day _____
9. Occupation five years ago _____
10. Other employment in family:
    1. _____ Kind of work _____
    2. _____ _____
    3. _____ _____
    4. _____ _____
    5. _____ _____
11. Attitude toward employment:-
    a. Which do you like better, village or urban work? _____
    b. Do you like your present job? _____
       1. If so, why? _____
       2. If not, why not? _____
    c. 1. If you had your choice of occupation, what would you be? _____
       2. What would your eldest son be? _____

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12. Rate of pay
13. Total income last month
14. Total income per month one year ago
15. Do you work in village part of year?
    a. If yes, what occupation?
    b. If yes, how much pay per week?
    c. If yes, do you work on land for yourself?
16. a. How much did you save last year?
    b. What did you do with the money?
17. Are you in debt?
    a. How much?
    b. If yes, is it a private or institutional debt?
    c. If yes, why?
18. a. Did you receive any money from any other source last year?
    Amount
    b. If yes, source
19. Total family income from all sources last year

12; Churchill S-5 (1962) 1954 ME1 Lebanon ME1

12: Churchill S-5 (1952) 1954 ME1 Lebanon ME1

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INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

p. 72(A)

22: Churchill S-5 (1952) 1954 MEI Lebanon MEI

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The Economics Department of The American University is engaged in a survey of Beirut in order to find out the basic social and economic statistics pertinent to the city. In order to do this, one of our methods of research is to have enumerators interview a sample of the population in order to find out basic statistical data. It is part of the technique of sampling that we cannot know in advance how many interviews we will need. The total sample will depend on certain statistical analyses which will be made as the work progresses.

The sole purpose of this survey is to add to the sum of knowledge about Beirut so that we will understand better the problems confronting the city, and so that plans can be made more accurately to tackle these problems. Furthermore, future research will be able to use figures we collect, to continue to get more refined figures.

As an enumerator it is your duty to establish rapport with the people whom you are sent to interview. These people will be chosen at random by the use of a table of random numbers, which is a technique of selecting respondents by pure chance. In other words, we are not interested in the people we interview as individuals or as families but merely as representatives of the total population of Beirut. Their anonymity will be respected, their names will not be given to anyone acting in a private or a public capacity in Lebanon. Their answers to the questionnaire will be designated by numbers. We will not have their names nor identify them in any other way.

This kind of research has gone on all over the Western world and has proved very valu-

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able in helping various nations to understand the extent of the problems which they face. In talking to respondents, enumerators are expected to be polite and courteous at all times even if the respondents are not polite and courteous. If you cannot allay the suspicions of the respondent after explaining thoroughly what we are doing, thank him for his trouble, drop the interview, and go on to your next interviewing address. We would far rather have you drop an interview than get an unsuccessful one. No enumerator will suffer because of having been rejected by a respondent. The only thing we will not tolerate is antagonizing respondents or doing dishonest interviewing. We are sure that you are sufficiently versed in the purposes of scientific research to understand the problems of the job yourselves. If you do not, your questions will be answered at any time by your supervisors.

The following comments are meant to guide you on each of the questions in the questionnaire:

Report to headquarters any trouble you have with any question.

Under the heading, enumerator, put your name; under date put the date of the interview; under house-number, put the number of the house which you are visiting and the floor; under time, put the time you have spent in the interview, i.e. 6-8 p.m.; under status of respondent, put the head of the household, wife, eldest son, etc., depending on whom you interview.

The number of the following instructions correspond to the numbers of the questions appearing in the questionnaire.

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1. Questions Nos. 1 to 5 refer to the head of household and not to the respondent.

2. Specify the birthplace according to present political divisions. Thus, state whether it is in Syria or Lebanon regardless of its past history or the future aspirations of the respondent. The exception is Palestine.

3. Put down the present nationality (citizenship). If head of household has no citizenship, mark "stateless". In case of doubt, inquire about date of arrival in Lebanon and mention it to your supervisor.

4 & 5. Follow instructions (2) above.

6. Write in the following order:-

Head of Household.
Spouse.
Children, from eldest to youngest.
Sons- and daughters-in-law.
Parents, Grandparents, Siblings, Servants, Others — of head of household.

If there are in the family children other than the direct children of the head of household, put them (i.e. the former) down after the latter, followed by their parents.

Head of household is the person indicated by the respondent to be so. In case of doubt, he is normally the eldest supporter of the family. In any case mention it to your supervisor.

Date of birth:- Give year only. If the exact year is not known, inquire about the age at a certain important date such as the first world war, and calculate the present age accordingly.

Place of birth:- See instruction No. (2) above.

Sex:- Male or female, of course.

Age at marriage:- Last marriage, if more than one.

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7. Put down the number of children permanently away and other than those mentioned in Q.6. The aim is to find out fertility.

8. This question is with respect to 1961 and 1962. Put down the sex, and age at death. If the deceased is a child under one year of age, put down also the number of his parents as in Q.6. Be sure whether it is a still-birth or infant mortality even if the baby lived for a very short time. This is extremely important.

9. Give the number of residents other than members of the family, such as tenants or guests. Write down if they paid rent or shared the food of the family. If rent is paid, do not forget to include it under sections 18 & 19 of Q. 26.

10 a. b. Record the number of years which head of household spent in school. Put down the kind of school or schools in which he received his education (private, public or both). Put down the country or countries in which he received his schooling.

Do the same thing for the spouse.

Record the languages which head of household speaks.

Record the languages which he writes adequately.

Record the languages which he reads adequately.

Do the same for the spouse.

c. Start with the eldest, giving his number as in Q. 6.

1. Number of child as in Q. 6.

2. Male or female.

3. Kind of present school, or the one in which he spent most of his schooling.

4. Put down highest year reached.

5. Record if still at school.

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If evening school, take details and mention them to your supervisor.

11. These questions relate to head of household and not to respondent.

a. Give number of years.

b. Give name of quarter, city and/or country if not Lebanese.

c. Give number of years.

d. Number of times he moved his permanent house. Thus, going to the mountains or to Europe for a long holiday is not considered as change of house.

e. This obviously does not refer to anyone born in Beirut. If head of household came to Beirut very young, give reasons for which his parents came to Beirut.

f. Either plains or mountain.

1. Give date. 2. Give date.

g. Either village or Beirut.

[illegible] the number of bathrooms and lavatories separately.

b. In years. A building is temporary if it obviously was intended to be temporary.

c. Give a general description of the material with which building is built, eg. cement walls with tile roof.

d. Give area in square meters. Estimate it yourself if respondent does not know.

e. Internal conditions of the house.

1. Give source, e.g. private tap, well, public tap or shared tap.

2. Specify whether lavatory is indoor or outdoor, whether private, shared or public.

3. Specify if kitchen is private, shared or non-existent.

4. Mention if lighting is by electricity, kerosene.., etc.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

5. Record if heating is by charcoal, kerosene... etc.

6. The purpose of this question is to find out the standard of living as put down the furniture of the sitting room in such a way as to give a true picture of the family's condition.

7. Consider furniture good if new or not needing repair of any kind and not scarred. Consider it bad if old, scarred or in obvious need of repair. Consider it fair if it combines both.

f. Good, moderate or bad.

g. If your map is wrong, make a note and report it to your supervisor.

h. See No. (32-e) above. Inquire from the respondent an estimate on the basis of the floor you are in.

i. Ask the respondent to estimate the number of those living in the building.

j. Specify whether for one family's residence, apartments, for residence and offices, or for residence and shops... etc.

k. Number of living units (apartments) in the building. Give number of families in case more than one live in one apartment.

l. Number of families including that of the respondent.

m. Record monthly rent if paid monthly, or yearly rent if paid annually. If no rent is paid, as when head of household owns his house, then ask him to give you an estimate of the rental value.

33. Health.

a. Record number of persons who were ill during previous month.

b. Give cost of medical treatment during previous month.

34. a. Put down kind and quantity.

p. 74 (a)

b. Give total cost of food bought on that day.

15. Record for the past calendar month.

16. Record for the past calendar year.

17. Record for the last calendar month. Under this question include such items as electricity, kerosene, school fees, telephone charge, servants and other re-occurring monthly expenditures.

18. a. Record total.

b. Record how much for each kind of recreation.

19. Record total for such items as books, kerosene, soap, i.e. not monthly occurring.

20. Yes or No. This question refers to the material conditions.

21. Record average expenditure of family on transport per month.

22. If amount is not known, put down quantity of water supply, e.g. ½ or ¼ meter... etc.

23. Record yearly rent [illegible] owner pays other property taxes in addition. Include radio licence here.

24. The object is to know what kind of house desires and not what you think he ought to desire. You are not therefore to suggest anything to him.

25. This question refers to head of household and not to respondent.

26. (a 1 and 2). Record the occupation(s) which head of household has at present. Specify kind of occupation. Thus "employee" is not enough, say whether accountant, clerk or cleaner... etc. Give also kind of trade or trades. Use (a) for main occupation.

3. Record length of time at present main job in years and months.

4. Record length of time at previous job in years and months.

5. Daily, weekly,... etc. If self-employed, record "self-employed".

p. 25(a)

[illegible] 1954 [illegible]

/25

6. Put down number of days worked in the last calendar month.

7. Yearly leave should be included in the number of months worked. The object is to find out whether he was unemployed during last calendar month and did not receive income because of that.

8 a. Record number of days he works during the week.

b. Record hours spent at work, but excluding time taken for lunch.

9. Major occupation.

10. Put down number of persons as in Q. 6 and kind of occupation.

11 a. This refers to those originally from village. Put down village, or urban, or "do not know" or "no preference", or if respondent is not head of household and does not know, write "no answer".

b. Yes, No, or "Does not know". If respondent is not head of household and does not know, write "no answer".

c. [illegible] received thorough education or training, or for prestige... etc. Do not suggest the answer.

2. E.g. for lack of adequate income, or for lack of training, or for lack of prestige... etc. Do not influence the answers in any way.

c. 1. Write down the free answer of the head of household. Do not suggest any occupation. We want to know the level of his ambition, not the level of yours.

2. Do not influence his answer.

12. Monthly or weekly pay according to the answer to Q. 26 (3).

13. Record total income during last calendar month. The total should include income from his work and from other sources during last calendar month.

p. 75 (a)

Lib. Churchill S-5 (1382) 1964 MIT Lebanon Mill

14. Observe whether his income increased or decreased and compare it with Q. 20 (1). Question respondent if there is a contradiction.

15. Yes or No.

a. Write down kind of work.

b. How much pay per week, or total income during period worked.

c. Yes or No.

16. The object of this question is to find out the disposition of saving, i.e., whether hoarded in the form of gold or as a bank account ... etc. Consider that part of income not spent on consumption and clothing as saved.

17. Put down amount of debt. Ask whether

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borrowed from friend, relative or bank... etc. Write reason(s) for running into debt, e.g. whether for consumption, for medical treatment or for business purposes.

18. Give amount and source, e.g. remittance from relative in America or inheritance.

19. List under this question total income accruing to the family from all sources during last calendar year. It includes income of head of household from his work, income from his property, income of other members of his family from their work, and other income listed under Q. 18. Do not multiply monthly income of head of household by 12 unless he agrees to the product.

p. 76(8)

12: Churchill S-S (1952) 1954 ME1 Lebanon ME1

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS TO INTERVIEWERS

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12 A

1. Do not take Jewish or Armenian interviews unless there is a Jewish or an Armenian interviewer on your team.

2. Specify what kind of building and the name of the owner and kind of occupancy for all buildings which are not residential.

3. If the family is living in one room of an apartment which was intended to be part of an apartment instead of a separate apartment, we will still consider the one room as an apartment for our purposes.

4. Make sure that you are getting information for the calendar year 1951, i.e. January 1st to December 31st, 1951, in the questions about furniture, income, etc. where we ask for yearly estimate.

5. If there are more than one pair of parents in the family, list one pair of parents and then list their children, and then list the children of the other parents, and then all other members of the family.

6. If there is something unusual about the interview or about the answer to a question,

p. 77 (8)

22: Churchill S-5 (1953) 1954 ME1 Lebanon ME1

please be sure to explain on the back of the questionnaire.

7. If you cannot get the income, put down an estimate and tell on what you base your estimate.

8. All interviewers are expected to make two or three appearances at the office in a week.

9. Be sure and give the specific occupation. No answer such as "employee" is acceptable.

10. If your map is incorrect, be sure and report it.

11. In case any family has two households, attribute half the income to the household you are investigating.

12. Do not forget that the arrangement about two interviews a day was that it should be done only where conditions are favorable, and then no more than once a week.

13. If you suspect for any reason that the information which is being given to you is not accurate, write on the back of the questionnaire with the reasons for your belief.

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APPENDIX III

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

In general, statistical techniques are from *Sample Survey Methods and Theory* by Hansen, Hurwitz and Madow*. The following formulas have been used.

$\frac{1}{f}$ where f equals sampling fraction. Used for estimating the universe from the sample.

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma fX^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\Sigma fX}{N}\right)^2}$$ where σ = standard deviation.
f = frequency in interval.
X = value of midpoint of interval.

12 Churchill 8-5 (1962) 1964 MIT Libraries MIT

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n-1}}$$

where $\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ = standard error of the mean.

$$s_p = \sqrt{(1-f)\,\frac{pq}{n-1}}$$

where s_p = standard error of the proportion.
p = the sample proportion.
q = 1-p

$$v = \frac{\sigma_x}{\bar{x}}$$

where v = coefficient of variation of the sample.
$\bar{x}$ = mean of the sample.

For coefficients of variation of proportions the two following rules have been used†:

Rule I. If p, the sample proportion, is between 30 per cent and 70 per cent, and if the denominator on which the percentage is based is 50 or more, then the coefficient of variation, Vs, of the estimated standard error will be less than 10 per cent.

Rule II. Whether or not p or q is less than 30 per cent, if both np and nq are greater than 25, then, again, the Vs will be less than 10 per cent.

If proportions do not fall under these rules, coefficients of variation have not been estimated.

* New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1960. †
† Ibid. P. 181.

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[For information on the methodology followed in the survey of the city of Beirut, see entire source, Category 116.]

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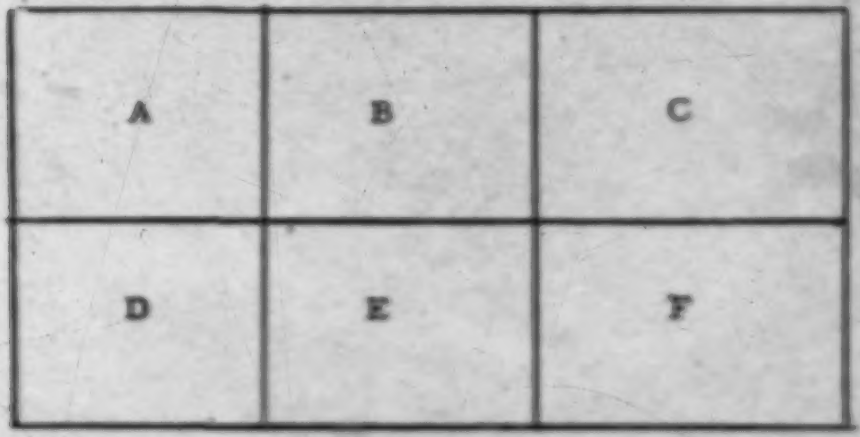
[For proper assembly of the map on p. ix, follow the diagram below:]



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[For data on housing, occupations, income, expenditure, and similar data that may reflect on the standard of living in the city of Beirut, see entire source, category 116.]